The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY APRIL 29, 1909. NO. 17.

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3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

ODD FELLOWS AT DANVILLE.

A Gala Day for our Sister Town.

It is estimated that the people who went to Danville on Tuesday numbered 10,000. The occasion was the celebration of the Odd Fellows Anniversary. Many hundred went from here, and the trolley service was admirably handled.

The parade was one feature of the day that easily surpassed any thing of the kind that ever took place in Danville. There were 2500 to 3000 marching men. It was a spectacle worth going miles to witness. Without exception the members of the order presented a fine appearance and one could not but be impressed with the apparent worth and manhood of the men. Neatly and attractively uniformed, without the least semblance of disorder, they marched over the long route. The same good order and discipline was maintained during the entire day. This was all the more remarkable considering the multitude of men.

Company F. 12th regiment, N. G. P., acted as an escort and presented a very attractive appearance in their dress uniforms. The four divisions followed, made up of the different cantons, lodges and encampments present. The banners were very beautiful and along with the uniforms, especially those of the patriarchs militant. were much admired by the vast concourse of sightseers.

The music was an inspiring feature. In the long parade the bands as they followed each other at regular intervals, discoursing choicest music, seemed to be one feature that was needed to crown the event with success. It was after the parade, however, when the bands consolidated, and, with the Catawissa band as leader, playing, marched from Bloom. street up to the court house that the feature of music rose to heights that were positively sublime. The effect on the ear was one that should have been heard to have been appreciated, while the column with its banners and glittering instruments filling the street from curb to curb and moving in wave-like undulations presented a spectacle that will linger in the memory for many a day.

Seventeen bands in all were in the line of march. Cantons from Berwick, Shamokin, Williamsport, Milton, Renovo, Lock Haven and Danville, along with practically all the lodges of the extensive district, were in the parade.

The association meeting was held in their hall in the morning. Mt. Carmel was selected for next year's meeting.

VISITING HIS PARENTS.

Rev. J. E. Byers, pastor of the Lutheran church, left on Wednesday morning for Harrisburg where he will attend the 40th anniversary of the Lutheran church Mission Boards which will be in session in that city for three days. He was accompanied as far as Harrisburg by Mrs. Byers and children who went on to Waynesboro where they will visit at the home of Mr. Byers parents. At the close of the anniversary Mr. Byers will join his family at Waynesboro where he will spend several days.

DR. MANHART WILL PREACH.

In the absence of Rev. J. E. Byers Rev. Dr. F. P. Manhart of Selinsgrove will fill the pulpit in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning and evening.

Dr. Manhart was formerly the pastor of this church for a number of years.

T. F. FORREST'S STRANGE STORY.

Thomas F. Forrest of New York, who died suddenly recently, has been visiting Bloomsburg for years. He was an intimate friend of the Caswell family who had known him since boyhood. He has always posed as a bachelor, and was supposed to be one by his most intimate friends.

In New York he maintained bachelor apartments, where he entertained his friends, and his closest friends and business associates never dreamed that he was not a bachelor.

His death, however, has disclosed a very peculiar state of affairs. It has disclosed the fact that he had been married for thirty-three years, that he had a son aged twenty-seven years, a graduate of Harvard, and a daughter twenty-two years, a graduate of La Salle Seminary, near Boston. He maintained a fine home that cost $150,000 in the city.

When Mr. Forrest died there was found in his pocket a card saying that if anything happened to him, word should be sent to Edward W. Buckhout, his business associate in New York. Mr. Buckhout was called up by telephone and informed of Mr. Forrest's death, and also informed that another card was found giving another New York address, which was to be notified, but no name was given. Mr. Buckhout called this address by phone, and then learned that he was talking to Mr. Forrest's wife.

Mr. Buckhout came here, and arranged to take the body to New York, and it was on the train that he told Mr. and Mrs C. A. Caswell who accompanied him, of the strange developments.

At Hoboken the party was met by Mr. Forrest's son, and the remains taken to the family home, and thence to Lenox, Mass., for burial.

It is said that his mother never knew of his family relations, and that he had represented his son and daughter to others as being his nephew and niece.

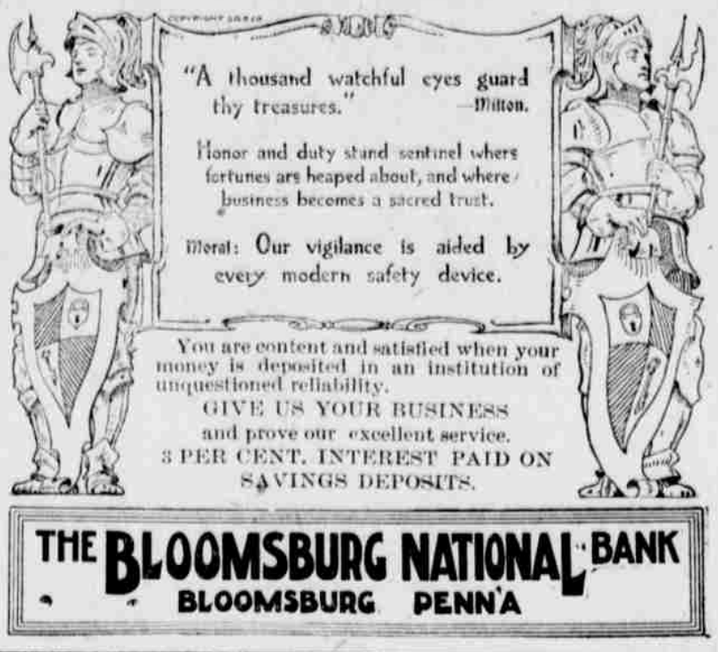
In his will Mr. Forrest bequeathed everything to his wife and son and daughter, with the provision that certain annuities which he had been giving several cousins, should be kept up by his widow. His fortune is estimated at $750,000.

FIRE.

About five o'clock last Friday morning a fire was started in a building adjoining the bake house of U. Grant Morgain, by the running over of some lard in which some doughnuts were being fried. It fell on the fire, and blazed up, and the lard in the vessel caught fire.

Owing to some defect in the fire alarm it would not sound, and the fire got big headway before any fire companies arrived. Morgain's bake house, wagon shed, candy room, ice cream factory, and stock room; a barn owned by Miss Kinney of Ashland, and rented by Harry Hartley; the barn of L. E. Whary, barn of Reuber Hess were all destroyed. After the fire many things belonging to Mr. Morgain were stolen, and about thirty gallons of ice cream was spoiled by children. At one time it looked as though the fire would reach Bomboy's double house next to Wharey's barn, but the tin roof on the barn kept the flames from breaking through until the firemen got it under control.

The Market Square fountain has being uncovered, and is being put in condition for the summer.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GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS
and prove our excellent service.
3 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK

BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

HENRY CASEY INJURED.

The Horse was Killed.

While driving from Mordansville to Bloomsburg on Wednesday morning about three oclock, Henry Casey, clerk in the post office, had his left arm broken by being thrown from the buggy. It happened near Beagle's mill in Mt. Pleasant township. He says the horse began to rear, and in order to stop it he pulled towards the bank, when the buggy upset.

The horse tore loose and ran until it reached the road going down to the mill, when it ran into the end of a rail, and the stick was forced clear through its body. The horse rolled down the embankment and died.

Mr. Casey went to the residence of Perry Larish, who went with him to find the horse, and it was not until then that he realized that he himself was injured.

Going to the residence of John Richards he telephoned to Dr. Miller, who went out and brought him to the hospital where his injuries were attended to, and in the afternoon he was taken to his home. The character of the fracture and dislocation is such that it may leave him with a stiff arm.

The horse belonged to Derr's livery and was valued at $200.

S. J. CONNER'S BARN BURNED.

At about 11 o'clock Saturday night fire broke out in the barn of Samuel J. Conner at Willow Springs, and it was entirely consumed.

The fire was first discovered by Charles Cooper, conductor, and Stephen Hartzell, motorman, whose car reached the barn about 11:05. The barn was near the track. They with Thos. Miller of Espy, a passenger, entered the building and succeeded in rescuing two horses, a cow, and seven pigs. Five of the latter ran back into the barn and were burned.

All the farming implements, wagons, grain, and many chickens were lost. The loss is several thousand dollars with one six hundred insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

MEN'S ADULT BIBLE CLASS.

The members of the Men's Adult Bible Class of the Methodist Church enjoyed a supper in the basement of the Church last Friday evening. It was served to them by the church to the "Whites," they being the winners in the membership contest. About three hundred and fifty members and friends were present. There was music by the Sunday School orchestra of 18 pieces, and addresses by Rev. Dr. R. H. Gilbert, and Rev. E. R. Heckman.

DIME STAMP CO.

The room of the Dime Stamp Company in the Hartman building was opened to the public last Saturday. Many of the merchants are handling the stamps, and the Stamp Company has a very fine line of goods that are given for the stamps.

COMMENCEMENT ORATOR.

Dr. George E. Reed, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, has been secured to deliver the commencement address at the Normal School on June 30th.

NEW TROLLEY SERVICE.

On Sunday morning a new schedule went into effect on the Columbia Power, Light and Railways Company's lines. Cars leave Market Square for Berwick at 5.40 6.20, 6.50 and ten minutes before the hour the balance of the day until 10.50. On Saturday night the last car leaves at 11.50. A car leaves the power house every morning for Berwick at five oclock.

Cars leave Market Square hourly for Danville at ten minutes past the hour, beginning at 5.10 and continuing until 10.10 at night. On Saturday night the last car leaves at 11.10.

Cars for Catawissa leave at 5.30, 6.15, 7.00, and continue on the even hour the balance of the day, to 10.00 o'clock, and Saturday night 11 o'clock.

The service will be increased when necessity requires it.

The Grovania office of the Danville & Bloomsburg line has been discontinued, and the business heretofore transacted there has been transferred to headquarters in Bloomsburg. The Grovania power house is still operated.

The currents for power, and for lighting Bloomsburg are now furnished by the Irondale plant.

The new offices of the company are models of neatness and convenience, and there are few if any towns of this size that can boast of such an equipment as the consolidated companies have provided.

ESPY HIGH SCHOOL.

The commencement exercises of the Espy High School were held in Odd Fellows' Hall last evening at 8 o'clock.

The members of the class were Mae Ohl, Alice Englehart, Albert Burlingame, Dayton Terwilliger, Miles Shaffer, Carl Wanick, Fred Hidlay.

R. Bruce Albert is Principal of the school. The members of the School Board are W. H. Englehart, President, M. R. Miller, secretary, H. E. Hippensteel, treasurer, C. A. Trembley, A. M. Jacobs, W. R. Groh.

The following program was followed:

President's Address, Mae Ohl; Essay, "A Messenger of Peace", Albert Burlingame; Violin Solo, Fred Hidlay; Essay, "Corporations", Miles Shaffer; Duet, Mae Ohl and Alice Englehart; Class History, Fred Hidlay; Class Oration, Dayton Terwilliger; "Chorus", High School; Class Propnesy, Carl Wanich; Class Presentations, Alice Englehart; Address & Presentation of Diplomas, Prof. O. H. Bakeless; Chorus, "Alma Mater", School.

BLOOMSBURG HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises for Commencement week at the High School will be a drama entitled "A College Widow" presented by the Senior class, the annual contest in expression by seven members of the Junior class, and the graduating exercises, all of which will be held in the Columbia theatre. The graduating class will be the largest in the history of the school and very likely will number between 25 and 30. The drama will be given Monday evening, June 7th, the Junior contest Tuesday evening June 8th and graduating exercises June 10.

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TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SOME CLEVER CRIMINALS

Instances of their Success in Outwitting Detectives.

MISTAKES OF OFFICERS

Cases of Mistaken Indentity—Two Men Who Served Seven Years of a Life Term When Innocent—Strange Blunder of the French Police in the Case of De Tourville.

Many of the mistakes of detectives are those of mistaken identity. Some time ago a man belonging to one of the best known and wealthiest families in the country was greatly surprised and more indignant when he was arrested by a detective who thought he had captured a criminal who recently had escaped from prison. Profuse explanations on the part of the captured man were followed by equally profuse apologies on the part of the detective, so that the incident closed without ill will on either side.

A mistake with a more tragic result occurred in England in 1879. The mistake arose in connection with the famous Edlinghan burglary, when two men were brought before the Newcastle assizes charged with the robbing of the vicarage. It appears that when the vicar had interrupted his unwelcome visitors they had shot at him, so that the charge of attempted murder was added to that of burglary. The two men, Brannaghan and Murphy, who were charged with the crime, were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, as the evidence seemed to be convincing beyond the shadow of a doubt. They served seven years of their term. Then two other men confessed that they alone were guilty of the robbery.

De Tourville, one of the most terrible of the European criminals, escaped punishment for a long time because of the mistake of a detective. The death of a woman at Scarborough by what De Tourville declared was the accidental discharge of a revolver was investigated by a detective from London, but so frank and open appeared the conduct of the great criminal and so flourishing was his appearance that the officer was misled and reported that he was convinced that the affair was an accident.

When a few years later the death of the wife of De Tourville was investigated—he murdered her by hurling her over a precipice in the Alps—the body of the woman who had died at Scarborough was examined and examined. It was found that, far from killing herself by accident, she had been murdered by some one who had shot her in the back, so that a slight examination would have established the fact. The mistake of the detective at the time of the Scarborough crime had terrible results, for in the time De Tourville was allowed to go free he committed two more murders.

Sherlock Holmes constantly insisted that nothing in a room where a crime had been committed should be touched, and this appears to be a good rule, judging by a mistake made by an intelligent police officer in Ireland. The policeman was placed in charge of a room in which a murder had been committed to see that nothing was disturbed until his superior officers arrived. He found the time passed slowly amid such melancholy surroundings and proceeded to console himself with a pipe. He lit a candle which he found on the mantelpiece and finding a crumpled up piece of paper on the floor he used that for lighting his pipe.

As he was afraid that his superiors would object to his smoking while on duty, he opened the window in order to let out the smell of the tobacco and in order to see them when they approached, so that he could put his pipe out in time. It was discovered later that in indulging in the innocent pleasure of a pipe of "tobacco" he destroyed three of the most important clues.

The length of the candle which he had lighted would have indicated the time when the murder was committed, the paper with which he had lighted his pipe, judging from the charred remains, had been left there by the murderer himself and the policeman had forgotten whether he had found the window locked or unlocked when he opened it to let out the smell of smoke. Furthermore, the keen nosed detective who was put on the case, smelled the odor of the tobacco smoke, and not knowing whence it originated, spent a lot of valuable time in tracing it down.

Some years ago one of the most cruel murderers ever known almost escaped because two policemen refused to investigate charges of whose truth they were in doubt. A man running along behind a cab came up to two policemen and gasped out that a murderer was riding in the cab with the remains of his victim.

Out of breath from his exertion and too excited for a connected story the police officers were inclined to think the man either crazy or drunk, and therefore turned a deaf ear to his allegations. If the pursuer had not persisted in following the cab and had not met later on a less sceptical officer the remains of the murdered person might have been placed in a safe hiding place and the murderer have gone undiscovered.

DISEASES AND THEIR ODORS.

Curious Facts in Regard to the Nose in Diagnosis.

The acuteness of the sense of smell is far greater in many of the lower animals—dogs, for example—than in man, and they employ it in guiding them to their food, in warning them of approaching danger and for other purposes. The sphere of the susceptibility to various odors is more uniform and extended in man, and the sense of smell is capable of great cultivation. Like the other special senses, it may be cultivated by attention and practice. Experts can discriminate qualities of wines, liquors, drugs, etc. Diseases have their characteristic odors.

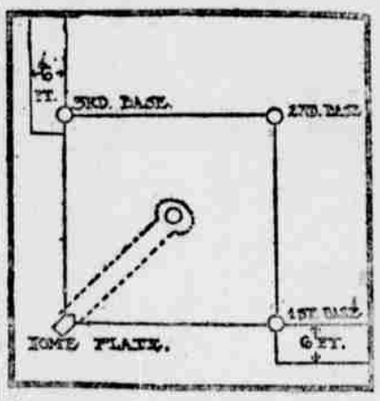
Persons who have visited many different asylums for the insane recognize the same familiar odor of the insane. It is not insane asylums alone, but prisons, jails, workhouses, armies in camp, churches, schools and nearly every household, that have characteristic odors. It is when the insane, the prisoners and the soldiers are aggregated in large groups or battalions that their characteristic odor is recognized. Most diseases have their characteristic odors, and by the exercise of the sense of smell they could be utilized in different diagnoses.

For example, favus has a mousy odor, rheumatism has a copious sour-smelling, acid sweat. A person afflicted with pyaemia has a sweet, nauseating breath. The rank, unbearable odor of pus from the middle ear tells the tale of the decay of osseous tissue. In scurvy the odor is putrid, in chronic peritonitis musky, in scrofula like stale beer, in intermittent fever like fresh-baked brown bread, in fever ammoniacal, in hysteria like violets or pineapple. Measles, diphtheria, typhoid fever, epilepsy, phthisis, etc., have characteristic odors.

The Foul-Strike Rule.

An attempt is being made to modify the foul strike rule in the major leagues. Ever since the rule has been in existence it has caused more discusion than probably any new rule introduced in years. George L. Moreland of Pittsburg worked out a plan which has many commendable features.

The plan suggested by Mr. Moreland is to run two white lines parallel with the foul lines, starting from first and third bases, respectively.



He sugests that any ball that is hit on a line in the space between the old foul line and the proposed new one be called a dead ball, neither a strike nor a foul be called. The suggestion is intended to assist the heavy hitters. The umpire is expected to detect whether a player attempts to bunt or not, and should an atempt be made to bunt and the ball go foul at any place the batter should be charged with a strike, but should a hard drive go within the lines the batter should be exempt from being charged with a strike. The proposed plan is expected to give all hard batters an even chance, prevent disputes, and do away with all kicking over the foul strike rule being a handicap on the batter.

Paquan Medicine Men's Methods.

Paquan medicine men are regarded with great respect by the natives. Those I have met certainly seemed energetic and hard working. They sit close to the patient, massaging the seat of pain with much vigor, and while they are thus rubbing make a noise with their lips rather like that which a groom makes when rubbing down a horse.

The process is a tiring one, and the medicine man stops at intervals to drink hot water in which taro has been boiled. His object is to extract some mysterious foreign substance from the sick man's body, and if he succeeds in this he receives a fee, otherwise he gets nothing. "No cure, no pay," is apparently the Paquan's motto.

Curious Way to Get a Ride.

"Stop!" shouted the man on the country road, holding up a warning hand. Muttering something about rural cops, the automobilist obeyed. "Turn around and come back to town with me," said the stranger. "You were going at least 35 miles an hour." "You're a constable I suppose," said the automobilist, with a covert sneer, when they had reached the village. "Me?" replied the passenger. "No, I'm a farmer, and had to come in to town when all the teams were busy. Nice growing weather? Thanks. Good-by."

Cat Photographers.

A young woman looking for rugs told a New York salesman that she wanted a shade to match her cat. Speaking of cats, there are photographers in the city who make a specialty of posing cats for pictures. A studio in Harlem has specified hours for posings.

BIGGEST FARM ON EARTH.

Said to Be David Rankin's in Missouri —He Guesses It's True.

Nearly forty years ago an Illinois farmer discovered that land on one side of a State line was selling for $20 an acre while he might buy any amount on the other side of the imaginary dividing mark for less than a third that amount. Real estate men told the farmer that no railroad would ever go near the Missouri lands, but he sold his farm in Illinois and bought all he could of the land at $6 an acre.

Not long ago David Rankin, who is the man that bought the cheap acreage, took an inventory of his possessions in the neighborhood of Tarkio, Mo. The inventory showed 25,640 acres, 12,000 fattening hogs, 9,000 cattle, 810 horses, more than 100 cottages, in which the employees of the big farm were housed, great quantities of farm machinery and the like.

The total figures up to something like $4,000,000 in value, says Hampton's Magazine. That didn't include the 1,000,000 bushels of corn produced annually or the 150 miles of tiling and ditches, some of which had been draining the marsh lands of forty years ago.

"They say I'm the biggest farmer in the world," Rankin says, "and I guess it's true. Lots of men have more land than I, but they use it for cattle ranges only. Mine is a farm."

Rankin never raises cattle or furnishes range. He buys the raw steers from the plains and fattens them until worth twice what he pays for the "feeders," as they are called. He never sells corn because by feeding it to cattle, according to a minute calculation of his own, he gets more ample returns. It is forty miles from the nearest to the most distant of his farms.

Mr. Rankin is Scotch-Irish. He was born in Indiana in rural poverty. He made his start trading a colt for salves and raising the latter into steers. To-day he owns an implement factory, a municipal water system, a telephone company, a bank and other enterprises in addition to his farm. When the notion takes him he adds $50,000 or so to the endowment of Tarkio College, a Presbyterian school in his home town which has known his generosity to the extent of $250,000.

Electricity from Straw.

While electricity has frequently been recommended to the farmer as a convenient means for ploughing, operating machinery, pumping water, etc., yet in practice he has been rarely able to avail himself of such assistance, since farms cannot be located in mountainous country where water power is abundant, while coal and gasoline for engines to drive the dynamos cannot be procured with sufficient cheapness to make the undertaking a practical success. Recently in France some interesting experiments have been carried on where various waste vegetable products, such as straw, leaves, reeds unserviceable hay and similar substances have been used as fuel in gas generators. It has been found that from such materials a low-carbon gas can be evolved in vertical gas generators, and by means of a gas motor and dynamo electricity can be developed. This can be done much cheaper than by burning coal or petroleum products, and when a number of farmers unite to maintain a plant that will furnish about fifty or seventy-five horse-power it is believed that electricity could be distributed about the neighborhood with considerable economy. The method employed was to collect the material, chopping the straw and like substances, and then after it is dried, pressing it into bales weighing about 1,500 pounds per cubic yard. As it has taken the farmers of the western United States to develop the co-operative telephone line, using, in some cases, fence wires as conductors, so it may be possible that French agriculturists will succeed in generating electricity so economically that it can be used not only for scientific, but also for practical farming.

They Didn't Get By, Anyway.

William Hodge in "The Man from Home" was riding in the smoking car on a little one-track road in the northern part of the State some time ago, and in the seat in front of him sat a jewelry drummer. He was one of those wide-awake, never-let-any-one-get-the-best-of-him style of men. Presently the train stopped to take on water, and the conductor neglected to send back a flagman. A limited express running at the rate of ten miles an hour came along and bumped the rear end of the first train. The drummer was lifted from his seat and pitched head first against the seat ahead. His silk hat was jammed clear down over his ears. He picked himself up and settled back in his seat. No bones had been broken. Then he pulled off his hat, drew a long breath, and, straightening up, said: "Hully gee! Well, they didn't get by us, anyway!"

Hardly Encouraging.

John D. Rockefeller, conversing amiably with a reporter, drove home a remark on inefficiency with a golf story.

"There was a man," he said, "who had no success at golf at all. The more he played, it seemed, the poorer he became. One day his work was particularly bad.

"'Dear, dear,' he said to his caddy as he looked ruefully at a deep hole in the turf that he had just made with his iron, 'dear, dear, there can't be worse players than myself.'

"'Well,' said the caddy, reflectively, 'maybe ther's worse players, but they don't play.'"

ENDS LIFE AT MAD REVEL

Rich Young Parisian Fulfils Promise of "Surprise" by Shooting Himself at Monte Carlo.

Paris, France.—Fernand Ravenez, a wealthy young Parisian, committed suicide under remarkable circumstances.

He gave a supper to a number of his friends, at which the fun was fast and furious. Several times during the evening Ravenez cried: "This is nothing; a big surprise is awaiting you at the end."

At dawn, when the party was breaking up, Ravenez shouted: "Now for the great surprise."

He arose abruptly and walked toward the Gypsy orchestra, which was playing a Hungarian rhapsody. His friends, who were expecting some practical joke, were stupefied to see him suddenly place a pistol to his temple and fire. He fell dead.

The only reason for his act is said to be "sheer boredom." Ravenez was only twenty years old, but he had become a familiar figure on the Paris boulevards, where his liking for "loud" dress attracted attention.

Three years ago the young man figured in a sensational duel. He challenged a professional swordsman as a result of a cafe quarrel, but the swordsman refused to fight on the ground that Ravenez had not reached his majority.

Undaunted, Ravenez issued a challenge dated the day he was eighteen years old, and he devoted the intervening time to rigorous training.

When he finally did meet his adversary the contest was of the fiercest character and it ended by Ravenez plunging his sword into his opponent's bod.

HOW HIGH SHOULD A LADY RAISE HER SKIRTS?

Milwaukee Judge Undertakes to Decide the Delicate Question in Court.

Milwaukee, Wis.—How high can a woman hold her skirt on a damp night and still remain a lady?

It was up to Judge Neelen in District Court to decide it, and he made

Here's the Limit of Propriety in Raising a Skirt.

a ruling in which he fined Miss May Walters $5 for getting past the "lady" stage.

Patrolman Becker was the etiquette expert and he said that when a woman's skirt was up fourteen inches in the rear and nine in front and had a waist attached which was more or less peekaboo, the limit had been reached.

The Court agreed with Becker that a dress could be held too high, and he approved of the arrest of Miss Walters.

The patrolman added that he had looked sharply and had seen no fluffy ruffle stuff under the outer skirt, and that was one reason why he thought the gown was deficient.

ATE 4 POUNDS OF LIMBURGER.

Winners at Lemp Club's Contest Still Lives.

St. Louis, Mo.—Two hundred guests of the Lemp Hunting and Fishing Club at Alton went through a trying ordeal when they attended the club's limburger cheese eating contest.

The difference between this contest and the Salome dance is that one doesn't have to have one's eyes open to witness it.

Joseph Uhle won by consuming four pounds of the fragrant fromage and Ed Trumble finished a bad second with two pounds to his credit. The prize was a case of beer.

Uhle is as well as could be expected, and it is thought that fumigation will save the clubhouse for future Sunday afternoon functions.

CASTORIA

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What a splendid type of tireless activity is the sun as the psalmist describes it issuing like "a bridegroom from his chamber and rejoicing like a strong man to run a race." Every man ought to rise in the morning refreshed by slumber and renewed by rest, eager for the struggle of the day. But how rarely this is so. Most people rise still unrefreshed, and dreading the strain of the day's labors. The cause of this is deficient vitality and behind this lies a deficient supply of pure, rich blood, and an inadequate nourishment of the body. There is nothing that will give a man strength and energy, as will Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does this by increasing the quantity and the quality of the blood supply. This nourishes the nerves, feeds the brain, builds up enfeebled organs, and gives that sense of strength and power which makes the struggle of life a joy. The "good feeling" which follows the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not due to stimulation as it contains no alcohol. The ingredients are plainly stated on the bottle-wrapper. It does not "brace-up" the body, but builds it up into a condition of sound and vigorous health.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

CAN YOU BELIEVE YOUR SENSES? When two of them, taste and smell, having been impaired if not utterly destroyed by Nasal Catarrh, are fully restored by Ely's Cream Balm, can you doubt that this remedy deserves all that has been said of it by the thousands who have used it? It is applied directly to the affected air passages and begins its healing work at once. Why not get it to-day? All druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of 50 cents.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WOMAN KILLS 300 AT WIVES' BEHEST

Charged Small Fee for Administering Poison to Undesirable Russian Husbands

SHE JUSTIFIES HER KILLINGS

Declares She Never Killed a Woman—Mob Seeks to Burn Her at the Stake, but is Prevented—Woman, Who Has Confessed, in Jail.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Arrested after a full confession had been made by one of her conscience stricken employers, a woman who is believed to have killed more than three hundred men within the last thirty years is in prison at Samara. The only name given by the police of the wholesale murderess is Popova.

All the murdered men were husbands whose wives wanted to get rid of them. The woman charged a nominal sum prior to the murder and the remainder after the victim was killed. She would make the acquaintance of the man she was to kill and then manage to put poison in his food or drink.

After one woman whose husband had been murdered became stricken by her guilty conscience she sent for the police, made a full confession, and a squad of policemen were at once sent to the home of the Popova woman. In some way the charge against the prisoner became known, and before the police started from her home for the prison they were surrounded by a mob of several hundred persons.

Infuriated at the atrociousness of the woman's deeds, the mob demanded that the prisoner be turned over to them and that they might burn her at the stake.

With drawn revolvers the police held the mob at bay until soldiers, who had been sent for, arrived and drove the crowd back. Then the woman was taken to the jail.

After she had been taken to the prison the woman made no effort to conceal the fact that she had been a wholesale murderess. She declared that she was justified in her work, for the only persons she killed were men who had abused their wives and that her murdering them had saved the women further misery.

During the last quarter of a century there have been several cases of wholesale murders committed to gain money, from the Bender murders in the seventies to the Gunness murders in Indiana, discovered a year ago.

The Bender murders were committed by a family of that name, which consisted of an old man, his wife, his daughter Kate, and a son, who lived in Morgan County, Kan. They are supposed to have lured ten men to their cabin and killed them for the purpose of robbery. The last victim was a doctor named York, whose murder raised such a hue and cry throughout the State that the Bender family disappeared, and no trace of them has ever been found. It is believed that they were captured by a vigilance committee and burned to death, but there is no proof of this.

In the early nineties a man called Henry H. Holmes, whose real name was Herman Mudgett, was hanged in Philadelphia after having murdered nine men, women, and children, generally to get the insurance money.

Last year, in May, a woman named Mrs. Belle Gunness set fire to her house near Laporte, Ind., and was burned to death with her three children. When the ruins of the farmhouse were searched many human bones were discovered, and suspicions were aroused. Six bodies were found on land belonging to the woman, and were identified as those of men who had answered her advertisements for a husband. In all, Mrs. Gunnes was believed to have committed eleven murders, two of the victims being women.

An Australian named Deeming was hanged in London, England, about ten years ago for murdering his wife and burying her under the floor of the kitchen, which he had cemented. Investigations made by the police in England and Australia by digging up the floors of the kitchens of the houses in which Deeming had lived under various aliases showed that he had murdered twenty-five women whom he had married for their money.

TO DANGLE CHICKEN, CRUEL.

Man Arrested for Carrying One Upside Down from Market.

New York City.—For carrying a live chicken head down in a paper bag, John Dellizzi was held in $300 bail for trial by Magistrate Steinert, in Yorkville Police Court on the charge of cruelty to animals. Dellizzi was leaving a market when Agent Burrett, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, saw the chicken's feet protruding from the bag and arrested the man.

Hawk Swapped Quail for Hens.

Winsted, Conn.—Because it did not play fair, Ronald L. Bronson, a Guilford farmer, shot and killed a hawk which had been in the habit of bringing a dead partridge or quail to his premises and taking away in exchange one of his best hens. With eggs selling at 55 cents a dozen, the swap, Bronson thought, was all in the hawk's favor.

FEASTS THAT LASTED HOURS.

Long Drawn Out Chinese Dinners—When an Esquimau is Hungry.

Sir Robert Hart, the veteran inspector-general of the Chinese customs, speaking at a dinner in London the other day said that he once in Pekin sat out a banquet that lasted seventeen consecutive hours. There were 125 courses, and he tasted them all. Mr. Ward, the American envoy to China, who tried to secure an interview with the Emperor Hieng-Fung in 1859, tells how he was entertained at a dinner that lasted from noon one day until 6 o'clock on the evening of the day following. The total number of courses is not given, but Ward mentions that he had to give in after partaking of 138 different dishes, "whereupon his hosts wondered greatly"—presumably at his abstemiousness.

Probably, however, the Esquimau banquets last longer than any other and the quantity of food swallowed is also proportionately greater. Ross records that seven of his party of natives once ate continuously for thirty-three hours, during which time they consumed 200 pounds of seal meat. Europeans exposed to the same climatic conditions act in much the same way. Capt. Scott of the Discovery on his return from his long sledge journey over the inland ice of the Antarctic continent did nothing but eat and sleep for the space of three days and nights, and even then he was still hungry.

Commander Peary and his party, returning famished from their futile dash for the pole in 1906, slaughtered a herd of seven musk oxen on Hazen Island, off the extreme north of Greenland. For two days and nights thereafter they crouched inside their snow huts, eating continuously, and when they had finished the pile of bones outside was "as high as a tall man's chin."

Fashionable Manhattan 100 Years Ago

The life of a favorite of fortune in Gotham one hundred years ago presents a vast contrast to that of a modern belle. The daughter of John Jacob Astor lived what would be considered a life of frugal simplicity. Girls were not given alowances in those days. They had no "coming out parties," opera boxes, private carriages or expensive ball gowns. That faraway little city bounded by the fields beyond Canal street did not boast of two and three parties a night, though of course there were always festivities of Christmas and New Year to look forward to. A chance to dance once a fortnight at the City Hotel was all any girl in her senses dared dream of. And as for cards, woman under 40 playing cards in public was not considered respectable.

Eliza Astor's ball gowns, made of sheer embroidered muslin, cost less than $25 each. Their waists measured six inches, the sleeves, eight. The rest of the gown, including the train, was made in one piece. On the nights of the Assemblies Eliza was driven to the City Hotel at 8 o'clock, and under the watchful eyes of some dame of position she danced until 11. Small wonder that complexions were retained!

The supper served at the Assemblies would be scorned by polite society today. It began with stewed oysters and ended with foreign fruits and nuts.—From Town and Country.

Troops Formed of Foreigners.

The Foreign Legion is composed of a very heterogeneous lot, who have found Europe too hot for them, and it is a curious thing that the German element seems to predominate in this French force. Most of these Germans are deserters from their own army, though in the Legion they soon find that it is even worse than an ordinary case of "out of the frying pan into the fire." The legion is now almost the only survival from the days when Kings and Governments accepted the service of foreign troops, unless indeed another instance of the same kind is furnished by the Pope's present Swiss Guard, though this is composed of men of first rate character. The Garde Ecossaise of the Kings of France was another good eaxmple of thos alien mercenaries. The Scots—a hundred in number—who formed for centuries the bodyguard of the French Kings, had their modern counterpart in the famous Cent Gardes, who sentinelled the Tuileries under Napoleon III.

An Anxious Inquirer Answered.

Felicia R., of Towson, wants legal advice. She writes an excited hand and says:

"Dear, kind editor—I wish to consult you about my neighbor. He has a goat, and he got into a yard and ate two quilts and the wash boiler, and when I spoke to him about it he sneered and laughed, and that same evening he caught my little boy in the alley and butted him in the fence. Should I have him arrested?"

There is something wrong with that neighbor. The eating of the bedding and the boiler may be set down as a mere idiosyncrasy, yet when he butted the boy in the fence he went too far. Have him arrested. By the way, why do you mention the goat?

Nothing Doing.

"I suppose," said the poor but otherwise truthful young man, cautiously feeling his way, "that you wouldn't be satisfied with love in a cottage?"

"Why not?" queried the fair maid. "I'm sure I'd rather marry the right man with an income of only $10,000 a year than a millionaire I didn't love."

And having sense enough to see through the hole in a doughnut, the young man quietly faded away.—Chicago News.

LEAVES CURE SNAKEBITES

Authority on Rattlesnakes Says Professor is Far Behind Times—Discovery Turned Town Temperance.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—"Science may not know how to cure the bite of a rattler, but if 'Doc' Marshall will hunt up the Greening boys in Pike County, Pennsylvania, they will tell him how to do it. Or he can find out from John C. Geer, of Fremont Centre, Sullivan County, New York, that the leaves of the arrow leaf violet (viola sagittarius) never fail to cure."

This was the statement of William Nearpass, perpetual supervisor from Deerpark township, editor, trout sharp and authority on the rattlesnakes of the upper Delaware river. His remarks were addressed to Erie Conductor "Bill" Baxter regarding the Philadelphia dispatch telling how Dr. John Marshall, chemistry and toxicology professor of the University of Pennsylvania, had informed a bunch of medics that there was no known cure for snakebite.

"No one dies from snakebite up along the Delaware," continued the deacon; "not since John Geer some thirty years ago found out that if he had a few violet leaves of a certain kind handy he could defy the venom of all the rattlers of Pike and Sullivan counties combined. Just had to chew a few leaves, green or dried, and go about his business."

"Geer," said the deacon, "was the pioneer in the snake industry. He knew more about rattlesnakes and rattlesnake grease than you are ever likely to learn about original sin.

"Geer was always getting bit by the serpents and kept a whisky flask handy. One day the bites came so fast that the flask went dry, and not a tavern in twenty miles.

"Geer always drew a veil of silence over what happened the rest of the day; but he never drank whisky for snakebite or anything else after that, and in place of the flask carried a leather tobacco pouch with a lot of queer-looking dried leaves in it.

"He would not tell what it was, for some time, though everybody in four counties soon learned that John Geer had a cure for snakebite and that it wasn't whisky. People drove for miles across country to reach Geer and his cure. Always saved them, too."

WILD BEASTS GETTING BOLD.

Mountain Lions and Wildcats Attacking Men and Horses.

Dayton, Wash.—Not for many years have mountain lions and wildcats been so numerous in the Blue Mountains as they are this season. Range horses have been killed and even men are attacked.

Ben Magill, on his return from a trip to the Tukanon, reports the killing of a valuable saddle horse belonging to R. W. Magill. The lion sprang from a tree under which the horse had sought shelter from a storm. Less than a month ago Frank Lotzen, a Tukanon farmer, was attacked by a cat at the entrance of his cabin, and saved his life only by beating off his assailant with an axe. It is not uncommon to find cats and even lions prowling about barnyards along the roads. More cat bounties have been paid than for twenty years.

Trappers and hunters attribute the boldness of the animals to a scarcity of small game and the protracted winter with an unusual depth of snow.

HAND GROWS TO ARM.

Michigan Surgeons Successful in Unusual Operation.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The hand that was severed from the wrist of Charles Miller at a paper factory here recently has been successfully rejoined to his arm, and it is said that the young man will shortly be discharged from Bronson Hospital, with the prospect of regaining full use of his hand. Only a small piece of flesh held the hand and arm together when the accident occurred, but doctors quickly bound them together and the wound has rapidly healed.

Doctors here say that few such operations have resulted successfully.

SAYS MEAT MAKES DRUNKARDS.

Doctor Urges Vegetarian Diet to Cure Alcoholism.

Washington.—"If you have a strong appetite for King Alcohol and tobacco and want to be cured of the habit, just eat a vegetable diet for six months."

This was the advice given by Dr. D. H. Kress of this city in an address entitled "Dyspepsia and Its Relation to Inebriety," before the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Drug Narcotics. He discussed the evil effects of an excessive diet and declared that overeating leads to drunkenness. "If you would not become a drunkard," said Dr. Kress, "then quit eating meat."

Rides in Auto at 100 to Vote.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Peter Keck, of Berwick, celebrated his one hundredth birthday by being taken to the polls in an automobile to vote. It was his first ride in an automobile, and he enjoyed it. He has seven living children, the eldest being eighty years; twenty-four grandchildren, thirty great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren.

Oklahoma Tribute to Art.

Chickasha, Okla.—The west gallery in the Chickasha Opera House sagged eight inches in a minstrel performance, but the show was so good that somebody ran out and got a few fence rails, propped up the gallery and the performance continued.

Honored by Women

When a woman speaks of her silent secret suffering she trusts you. Millions have bestowed this mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Everywhere there are women who bear witness to the wonder-working, curing-power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—which saves the *suffering sex from pain*, and successfully grapples with woman's weaknesses and *stubborn ills*.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG
IT MAKES SICK WOMEN WELL.

No woman's appeal was ever misdirected or her confidence misplaced when she wrote for advice, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

Jurors for May Court.

GRAND JURY.

Frank Derr, Bloom; Wm. W. Adams, Berwick; Daniel Goodman, Conyngham; George George, Conyngham; Charles Kelchner, Fishing-creek; Geo. B. Appleman, Greenwood; Arthur Brandon, Berwick; Clem Edwards, Berwick; N. A. Markle, West Berwick; F. P. Pursel, Bloomsburg; Samuel Muffley, Light Street; J. B. McHenry, Benton; Francis Hower, Roaring-creek; E. E. Rabert, Berwick; Charles Eastman, Bloomsburg; Alfred Mummy, Beaver; Harry Stout, West Berwick; Daniel Kashner, Bloom; John Newman, West Berwick; Wesley Shutt, Bloom; James Reeser, Bloom; M. C. Creasy, Catawissa; John Farver, Bloom; T. E. Witmer, Beaver.

TRAVERSE JURY—First Week.

Charles Hughes, Locust; Rolandus Conrad, Centre; Wm. Eves, Madison; Calvin Klinger, Briarcreek; Joseph H. Sitler, Center; Joseph Taylor, Fishingcreek; Wesley Adams, Locust; W. W. Shannon, West Berwick; Boyd Christian, Madison; M. H. Rittenhouse, Briarcreek; Charles Bitt, Berwick; Wesley F. Shaffer, Briarcreek; Chas. T. Geese, Eontour; A. C. Dildine, Benton township; H. C. Yost, Franklin; James Eyer, Bloom; Horace E. Belles, Orangeville; Clark Bittenbender, Berwick; U. A. Smith, Main; Isaac Benjamin, Berwick; Wm. Boone, Beaver; Daniel Oliver, Berwick; Miles Miller, Sugarloaf; George Alleman, Bloom; Fred Wood, Benton; Charles Shultz, Benton township; Chas. J. Potter, Pine; R. A. Hartman, Berwick; John Shew, Scott; Jos. E. Fry, Berwick; E. K. Creveling, Mifflin; J. F. Bauman, Main; Norman Bower, Berwick; E. F. Stouch, Jackson; Jacob Zimmerman, Conyngham; W. H. Werkheiser, Bloom; W. W. Ruckle, Bloom; George Rhawn, Catawissa; Frank Kashner, Bloom; James Cortright, Conyngham; A. W. Buckalew, Fishingcreek; Henry Wolf, Franklin; Walter Shriner, Conyngham; M. C. Groh, West Berwick; Reno Kleese, Cleveland; Wm. Pullen, West Berwick; Chas. Bibby, Briarcreek; Eli H. Weaver, West Berwick.

PETIT JURORS—Second Week.

Casper Hower, Catawissa township; E. Ross Kester, Hemlock; W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg; J. B. Millard, Scott; Hilbert Albertson, Fishingcreek; J. Hess, West Berwick; J. A. Laub, West Berwick; Joseph Rinard, Catawissa; E. D. Hagenbuch, Scott; T. B. Miller, Bloom; Geo. W. Creasy, Center; Seth B. Lehman, Briarcreek; H. M. Bowman, Mifflin; J. W. Burlingame, Scott; W. A. Myers, West Berwick; A. B. Mendenhall, Jackson; C. S. Fornwald, Bloom; Robert Lee, Madison; James Y. Stackhouse, Pine; J. E. Cox, Bloom; John Trinkle, Bloom; Ira B. McHenry, Benton; Ralph Eves, Greenwood; Thomas Turry, Conyngham; Wm. Ikeler, Orangeville; C. A. Shannon, Benton; J. Harvey Hess, Berwick; A. J. George, Bloomsburg; A. C. DeSheppard, Bloom; Alexander Shiner, West Berwick; Calvin Dent, Hemlock; John Custer, Bloom; Bruce Girton, Sugarloaf; W. H. Dennis, Berwick, Frank Hirleman, Jackson; Anthony Cain, Centralia.

A Trial by Bread and Cheese.

There were many odd ways in ancient times of detecting criminals. Our ancestors had not lived long enough to lose their faith in the gnawings of conscience, and Divine interference in earthly justice was superstitiously regarded as a daily occurrence.

No queerer example of this could be found than the ancient mode of trying prisoners by bread and cheese. The unfortunate offender, was led, with a halter round his neck, to the parish church, and there in the presence of all the parishioners, the priest put pieces of cheese and rye bread in a patten on the altar. These he blessed and then the supposed criminal had to eat them dry before the congregation.

If he managed to swallow them easily he was acquitted, but if he choked he was condemned. Naturally enough scores of innocent folk were thus done to death.—Pearson's Weekly.

Trial List for May Court.

FIRST WEEK, MAY 3.

Block Light Co., vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co. Appeal. Harman for defendant.

Harvey S. Suit vs. Wallace Seybert. Appeal. Harman for defendant.

William Lawton vs. Charles W. Hess, Charles Lawton, John Lawton and B. Frank Zarr. Interpleader. Johnston for plaintiff, Harman for defendant.

The Philadelphia Hardwood Co. vs. Creasy and Wells. Appeal. Smith for plaintiff.

SECOND WEEK, MAY 10.

Henry Hinderliter vs. Daniel Derr, Trespass. Johnston, Freeze and Harman for plaintiff; Small for defenant.

E. D. Tewksbury, admr., vs. The P. & R. Ry. Co. Trespass. Fisher and Hinckley for plaintiff; Rhawn for defendant.

Catharine Carr vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Trespass. Fritz and Bell for plaintiff; Woodward: d. b. e., for defendant.

Lydia A. Smith vs. The A. C. & F. Co. Trespass. Small and Harman for plaintiff; Sprout, Cupp and G. Herring for defendant.

Jessie Smith intermarried with Fredick Smith vs. Penna. R. R. Co. lessee of N. & W. B. Ry. Co. Trespass. Rhawn and Mensch for plaintiff; Waller for defendant.

Rathbone, Sard & Co. Assumpsit. Jackson for plaintiff; Harman for defendant.

The Fairbanks Co. vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co. Assumpsit. Jackson for plaintiff, Harman for defendant.

Albright Son and Co. vs. Berwick Consolidated Gas Co. Assumpsit. J. L. Evans, for plaintiff; Harman for defendant.

Harvey Roach vs. Penna. R. R. Co. Trespass. Ikeler for plaintiff; Waller for defendant.

Dodge and Day vs. Avery Sickles. Assumpsit. Evans for plaintiff; Harman for defendant.

Mary E. McMannimin vs. The Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. Tresspass. Flynn for plaintiff; Ikeler and Ikeler for defendant.

U. A. Knecht vs Penna. R. R. Co. Trespass. Fred Ikeler for plaintiff; Waller for defendant.

Pearl A. Slusser vs. Penna. R. R. Co. Lessee of N. & W. B. Ry. Co. Trespass. Small for plaintiff; Waller for defendant.

Lull Carriage Co. vs. J. L. John and Son. Assumpsit. Fred Ikeler for plaintiff.

Anna H. Musselman, widow of Adam W. W. Musselman, deceased vs. York Bridge Co. C. Herring, G. Herring, Wagonseller, S. P. Wolverton, Sr., S. P. Wolverton, Jr., for plaintiff, Ikeler and Black for defendant.

George W. Rhinard admr. d. b. n. c. t. a. of John Rhinard vs. Susannah Rhinard. Sci. Fa. Sur Mtge. Yost for plaintiff, Harman for defendant.

John Brophy vs. The Township of Cleveland. Trespass. Moser and Maize for plaintiff; Kreischer for defendant.

Wm. H. Hauck vs. Penna. R. R. Co. and Penna. R. R. Co. lessee of S. H. & W. B. Ry. Co. Trespass. Yetter for plaintiff; Waller for defendant.

William Flannagan, Mary A. Flannagan vs. The Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Trespass.

Flynn for plaintiff and Ikeler and C. Herring for defendant.

Howard R. Reimard, Cora A. Reimard vs. B. & S. R. R. Co. Trespass. Duy and Ikeler for plaintiff, Waller for defendant.

Samuel Longenberger vs. The P. & R. Ry. Co. Trespass. Fisher for plaintiff and Rhawn for defendant.

Mrs. Alice Fahr vs. The York Bridge Co. Trespass. Potter for plaintiff and Black for defendant.

John Lenahan vs. Shamokin and Mt. Carmel Transit Co. Trespass. Laubenstine and Flynn for plaintiff, and Wolverton and Wolverton and G. Herring for defendant.

Albert Reeder vs. Harvey Fairchild. Trespass. Small and Ikeler for plaintiff, Evans for defendant.

Charles Reigle vs. Sylvester Shultz. Trespass. Rhawn for plaintiff and Evans for defendant.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:10 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, *11:00 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7 30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	8 04
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	8 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	8 23
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	8 30
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	8 40
Zaners	9 40	3 17	6 57	8 45
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	8 55
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	9 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	9 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	9 24
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 32	9 40
Grass Mere Park	10 10	3 47	7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9

SOUTHWARD

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†		§	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 36
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 06	11 40
Grass Mere Park	6 01	11 00	4 47	7 12	....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	11 09	4 56	7 24	12 20
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	6 35	11 29	5 17	7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 17
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 46
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 56
Bloom. P & R	....	....	....	8.25	2 24
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 30

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
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Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS

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CATARRH? NOW is the time to get rid of it.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST.

Capital $100,000 **Surplus $150,000.**

With the Largest Capital and Surplus in the County, a Strong Directorate, Competent Officers and Every Modern Facility, we solicit Accounts, Large or Small, and Collections on the Most Liberal Terms Consistent with Sound Banking, and Invite YOU to inspect our NEW QUARTERS.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

OFFICERS:

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THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909

Governor Stuart Signs New Laws.

The Legislative Record Abolished—$5000 Fine and Imprisonment for False Statements About Finantial Institutions—Many Other Important Measures.

Governor Edwin S. Stuart has signed forty senate and house bills, including the bill abolishing the "Legislative Record" and the bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment of not more than five years to utter any false statement derogatory to the financial condltion of any financial institution in the Commonwealth.

The Keister bill regulating the fees of aldermen, justices of the peace and other magistrates, which was one of the Dauphin county measures, was also approved.

Other important bills approved were: To quiet the title of real estate and to enable citizens of the United States and corporations chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth and authorized to hold real estate therein, to hold and convey the title to real estate which has been formerly held by corporations not authorized by law to hold real estate in Pennsylvania.

Making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $10 to $25 or imprisonment for from five to sixty days, to destroy, remove or deface any sign erected on or nearby a highway for the guidance of the public.

Extending the provisions of the dog and sheep act, of May 25, 1893, to counties having from 150,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.

Providing that banking corporations of this State which have not commenced business within two years from date of their letters-patent or which have failed to exercise their corporate privileges for two years after liquidation shall be proceeded against by the attorney general at the instance of the banking commissioner to have their charter rights declared null and void.

Making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $50 to $200 to use the word "bone" in connection with the name of any commercial fertilizer unless the phosphoric acid contained in such fertilizer shall be the product of pure animal bone.

Enabling city, county, poor, ward, school, borough and township tax collectors to collect taxes for the payment of which they shall during 1909 become personally liable without having collected the same by the expiration of the authority of their respective warrants or terms of office and to extend the item for the collection of the same two years from the passage of this act.

Validating notarial acts heretofore performed by notaries within three months after the expiration of their commissions.

Requiring supervisors to maintain foot bridges across streams where public roads cross such streams.

Allowing mileage to assessors and assistant assessors whose duties pertain to assessments for State and county taxes when traveling to or from county seats.

Amending the defeasance act of June 8, 1881, by prescribing the method of signing and delivering such defeasance.

Providing that opinions on religious matters shall not affect the credibility of witnesses.

Prescribing stricter methods of disbursing and accounting for departmental appropriations in the State government.

Providing for the use of borough and township lockups and city prisons for the detention of persons arrested by sheriffs, constables, State police or other officers.

Providing that the offices of justice of the peace and notary public shall not be incompatible.

Requiring all petitions laying out or vacating public roads to fix definitely the points of beginning and ending and requiring certification of the report of a jury of view to the State highway department.

Fixing fees of constables.

Providing that soldiers, sailors or marines of the war with Spain or any preceding war who die without sufficient means to defray their burial expenses shall be buried at the expense of the county, such expense not to exceed $50.

Providing that borough councils may fix by ordinance the salary of the burgess, such salary not to exceed $100 per 1,000 for the first 5,000 population and $50 for each additional 1,000 or majority fraction thereof.

Relating to acknowlegements of deeds.

Permitting independent school districts to share in the distribution of appropriations to borough high schools.

Making it a felony to receive stolen goods and providing for the imposition upon a person so convicted of felony of the same penalties now by law imposed upon the person who shall have stolen the goods.

Providing that all classes of patients, except those suffering from contagious disease, may be admitted to the Fountain Spring State hospital for injured persons.

Providing that when a receiver of a corporation is appointed in any court on motion of the attorney general at the instance of either the banking commissioner or the insurance commissioner such receiver shall supersede any receiver previously appointed by decree of any court and also supercede any assignee or trustee previously appointed by such corporation.

Empowering second class township supervisors upon petition of a majority of the real estate owners to levy and collect an electric light or other lighting tax.

Making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $500 to $5,000 and imprisonment for from six months to five years, for any person connected with any financial institution to misapply the funds of such institution.

Rural Mailbox Order.

Rural mail carriers, thrusting their arms through spoke wheels, climbing steep hills and crossing dangerous ravines in order to collect the mails from the boxes along their routes, often jeopardizing their lives, is discontenanced in an order issued by the Postoffice Department.

It has been decreed that rural letter boxes perched high upon the hillsides, others almost on the ground, and still others in similar inaccessible places, must be removed and relocated in more convenient places.

This will be done to expedite the collection and delivery of rural mail, and at the same time, enable carriers to cover their routes with greater celerity. Postmasters have been directed to take a census of all inaccessible rural mail boxes with a view to instituting the proposed change.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

State Free of Cattle Plague.

End of Successful Fight by State and National Authorities.

Announcement that the quarantine restrictions had been lifted by both the United States and Pennsylvania authorities from all parts of this State for foot and mouth disease brings to an end what cattle men and state officials consider to have been the best campaigns ever waged against the cattle plague.

It has cost the State and National government possibly $300,000 to eradicate the disease, but the history of the plague shows that never before in so short time has its spread been stopped. The disease was traced to Buffalo and eight shipments from that city caused it to spread into twenty counties, including most of those in the southeastern part of the State, and a number on the Susquehanna valley. Because of it the cattle yards of Philadelphia and Lancaster were placed under restrictions and shipments virtually ceased for a time.

The first case was noted on November 6 in Montour county, and within two weeks the whole State was in federal quarantine. So vigorous was this action of State Veterinarian Pearson and his staff, acting in conjunction with the national authorities, however, that 2000 head of cattle of various kinds were found to be suffering from the disease and slaughtered before the middle of December.

Then, when the disease had been checked and no new cases found for some time, two were discovered to have been suppressed in Lancaster county, and it was only by the hardest work on the part of State authorities that the Federal officials would modify the quarantine.

The State is now free of restrictions because of the disease, and only the farms where diseased cattle were killed and new ones brought are under observation. This will last but a few weeks longer.

CATTLE EMBARGO LIFTED.

Satisfied that the foot and mouth disease in cattle, sheep and swine has been completely eradicated from the United States, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson issued an order, effective April 24, releasing the entire country from the Federal quarantine.

Four States were quarantined because of the epidemic, New York, Michigan, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The latter State was the last to have the embargo lifted.

Crops to the Front.

The High Prices Will Encourage Farmers to Plant More.

The high prices of all cereals will encourage farmers to plant or seed more wheat, oats, corn and barley than ever before, and while the season is backward, the ground has been in such condition due to an open winter, that it could be ploughed and made ready for seeding, and now favorable weather has arrived the entire agricultural area is more or less occupied with efforts to plant.

The Wall Street Journal says advices from most of the spring wheat territory in the northwest show that there are good prospects of completing a large part of the seeding by May. The grain crops of Canada alone will this year fall little short of 20,000,000 acres. Another feature of the crop outlook at this stage is the gradual improvement of conditions in the southwest. The dry area in Texas is steadily being narrowed and the degree of drought reduced. Seeding and planting have not generally awaited rains, but were done in anticipation of the requisite moisture.

Another feature of the farm operations at this date is the enlarged provision made for oats, already sown over a large portion of the winter wheat territory. Last year the country had an area of 32,344,000 acres. Corn acreage is likewise certain to be greatly enlarged. The combined area of oats and corn last year was 134,132,000 acres in the United States. The gradual increase in the area devoted to these two crops is indicated in the United States.

Governor Wants No Mistakes.

He Will Know All About Each Appropriation That He Approves.

'According to the almanac I am given thirty days after the legislature adjourns to consider the bills it passes and leaves with me within ten days prior to adjournment, but as a matter of fact after the work of tabulating these bills and classifying them, and going over them carefully is done, I really have but fifteen days." So spoke Governor Stuart sitting in his workshop at the capitol, knowing that he had 714 bills to consider, which when placed on a heap made a volume over four feet in thickness. And that is what the governor will have to tackle in a very short time. Being a man of business, he relies solely upon himself to see that there are no mistakes made and before he approves an appropriation he will know all about it.

Chairman James F. Woodward, of the house appropriations committee, returned to Harrisburg from Washington to finish up the work of tabulating the appropriation bills for the governor. Outside of this tabulation Executive Clerk Lynch will also arrange a table of appropriation bills, and these will be compared with the original bills by the governor, so that a mistake is safeguarded against at three points. Chairman Woodward is not at all pleased with the way the senate raised the appropriation bills after they were passed by the house, and after his committee had given them the most careful considerations. Before leaving with Secretary Lukens Mr. Woodward filed the expense account of the appropriations committee, which was given $10,000 with which to work.

A Flood of Bills.

The Legislature sent to the Governor 798 bills and 51 resolutions as the product of its labors on about forty working days. Of course the session covered more than forty days, but the working time, except as relates to committees, did not. Nearly every measure sent to the Governor was passed in violation of the Constitution, a fact which nobody can disprove. But that is a matter of no importance, for in Pennsylvania the Constitution has been a dead letter for the last thirty years. Bills were passed at "high pressure" in order that they might be jammed through without giving members an opportunity to study them and protest against their enactment, or to ascertain whether or not any snakes were hidden in them.

With the exception of the charitable and penal appropriations, some of which could have been dispensed with, many of these new laws were unnecessary. Among legislators there is a passion for making laws, and it has been well developed in Pennsylvania. It is better to pass wisely a few necessary laws than to pass unwisely many that are not necessary. That does not appeal to the average legislative body, however, and the more bills it passes the more it is praised for a "working body" and a "business session." It will always be so. The average human being loves to pass laws for the government of somebody else.

Harrisburg Star-Independent.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

Royal Arcanum.

The quarterly meeting of the Associated Councils of the Susquehanna Valley Royal Arcanum was held at Jersey Shore last Friday, and a large number of representatives of the organization were in attendance. Prof. G. E. Wilbur represented the local council. The following councils are in this district: Sunbury, Danville, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Milton, Lewisburg, Muncy, Montgomery, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, Bellefonte and Jersey Shore.

Impossible to be Well

It is impossible to be well, simply impossible, if the bowels are constipated. You must pay attention to the laws of nature, or suffer the consequences. Undigested material, waste products, poisonous substances, must be removed from the body at least once each day, or there will be trouble. A sluggish liver is responsible for an immense amount of suffering and serious disease. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills. He knows why they act directly on the liver. Trust him. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices $10 to $35.

Spring Suits Regularly $20.00 **$17.50**

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray. 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at $12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at $26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted, slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt.

At $6.00 to $14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at $27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect;) lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at $20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books, Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes,
Round Corner Cards,
Card Board in Sheets, white and colors,
Name Cards for all Secret Societies,
Window Cards,
Shipping Tags
Manila Tag Board,
Bond Papers,
Ledger Papers,
Cover Papers,
Book Papers.

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.

Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THIS SPRING
Wear Evans' Shoes AND Oxfords

You get style, you get comfort, you get both.

TAN AND SWEDE OXFORDS AND PUMPS are most popular.

WOMEN'S - $1.00 to $3.50
MEN'S - $2.00 to 6.00

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.
Exclusive Sales Agency FOR REGAL SHOES.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909.
Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

H. F. Everett and wife to Ray R. McHenry for 113 acres and 92 perches of land situate in Benton township.

William Eyer and wife, of Eustis, Florida, to H. J. Fisher of Catawissa, for a lot of ground situate on Walnut street, Catawissa.

Alice M. Hartman and husband, of the borough of Catawissa, to M. J. Grimes and Wm. M. Grimes for a lot of ground situate at the intersection of Fourth and Pine streets, Catawissa.

W. J. Zehner and wife, of Roaringcreek township, to W. H. Berninger, for 67 acres and 88 perches of land, situate in Roaringcreek township.

Henderson F. Belles and wife, of Berwick, to Gideon Michael, of Briarcreek township, for a lot of ground situate on Fifth street, Berwick, being lot No. 8 of Hudson Owen's addition to said borough.

Gideon Michael and wife to H. F. Belles for 103 acres and 120 perches of land situate in Briarcreek township.

John T. Tracy and wife, of Bloomsburg; to Bloomsburg Heating Company for a lot of ground situate on the north side of Sixth street, Bloomsburg, on which is erected a public steam heating plant with boilers and other necessary attachments for the operation of the same.

S. H. Creasy and wife of Espy, to Arvilla Bogart for a lot of ground on the south side of Main street, Espy.

J. R. Gordner and wife, of Jordan township, Lycoming county, to Wm. Karchner, of Pine township, Columbia county, for 159 acres and 74 perches of land situate in Pine township.

Wm. Karschner and wife to M. C. Wolf for 159 acres and 74 perches of land situate in Pine township.

M. C. Wolf and wife, of Millville, to B. R. Kessler, of Pine township, for 159 acres and 74 perches of land situate in Pine township.

S. C. Creasy and wife, of Bloomsburg, to Benj. Kessler for 20 acres of land situate in Pine township.

Laney Yocum, of Benton, to W. J. Yocum, of Benton township, for 63 acres and 40 perches of land situate in Benton township.

Duval Dickson and wife, of Berwick, to Rush Harrison, of Forks, for a lot of ground in Briarcreek township, being lot No. 308 in Duval Dickson's fourth plot of land.

Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad Company to Rush Harrison, of Forks, for a lot of ground in Fishingcreek township.

Eliza Fowler, of Bloomsburg, to Truman Cox, of Pine township, for 112 acres and 15 perches of land situate in Pine township.

Geo. W. Wright and wife, of Bloomsburg, to Truman Cox, of Pine township, for 112 acres and 15 perches of land situate in Pine township.

Class Day Appointments.

The Normal School Faculty have made the following Class Day appointments for the class of 1909:

Class President, D. J. Mahoney; Class Historian, Robert Johnson and Miss Gertrude Hobbes; Class Essay, Bessie Hinckley; Class Prophesy, Theressa Tobin; Class Oration, Leroy White; Class Memorial, P. Ray Mather; Class Presentation, George Williams and Cora Major.

Frank Dent, son of Geo. Dent who resides near Buck Horn, returned home on Monday after four years' service in the United States Army. He was assigned to duty in the Philippines most of the time.

Guide for Election Officers and Politicians.

Chief Clerk Thorn, of the State Department at Harrisburg, has prepared a pamphlet for the guidance of election officers and politicians during the present year. The following information is given:

Spring primary election, Saturday, June 5th.

November general election, Tuesday, November 2nd.

Last day to be registered for spring primaries in cities of third class, Saturday, May 15th.

Last day to be assessed for November election, Wednesday, September 1st.

Last day to pay tax, Saturday, October 2nd.

Last day for filing statement of expenses of spring primary, Saturday, June 19th.

Last day for filing statement of expenses of November election, Thursday, December 2nd.

Last day for filing petitions for nomination with the secretary of the Commonwealth, Saturday, May 8th.

Last day for filling petitions for nomination with the county commissioners, Saturday, May 15th.

Last day for filing certification for nomination with the secretary of the Commonwealth, Tuesday, September 21st.

Last day for filing nomination papers with Secretary of Commonwealth, Tuesday, September 28th.

Last day for filing nomination papers with county commissioners, Tuesday, October 12th.

To Take the Census.

This county will have about forty-five of the 6,000 enumerators to be employed to take the census of 1910, in the State of Pensylvania.

The work of performing the difficult task of securing the names of every man, woman and child, together with incidental data will be in charge of a supervisor who will also have jurisdiction over the census manufacturers.

Although the taking of the census will not begin until April 15, 1910, the selection of the army of enumerators is to be completed before the end of the present year. They will be made by recommendation of members of Congress, where the districts are represented by Republicans and by United States Senators in other districts. The enumerators are paid so much per capita except in districts where the enumerating is hard on account of the country being sparsely settled and travel difficult. In such cases a per diem salary is paid.

Ball Schedule For May.

At a meeting of the managers of the teams of the Susquehanna league, held in Bloomsburg, the schedule for the month of May was completed and action taken upon a number of other important matters.

The schedule as completed follows:

May 8—Nanticoke at Berwick; Alden at Bloomsburg; Nescopeck at Shickshinny; Benton at Danville.

May 15—Danville at Nanticoke; Alden at Shickshinny; Bloomsburg at Nescopeck; Berwick at Benton.

May 22—Nanticoke at Bloomsburg; Shickshinny at Alden; Nescopeck at Danville; Benton at Berwick.

May 29—Bloomsburg at Shickshinny; Alden at Nescopeck; Danville at Benton; Berwick at Nanticoke.

May 31—a. m., Nanticoke at Alden; Berwick at Nescopeck; Bloomsburg at Danvillo; Shickshinny at Benton.

May 31—p. m., Alden at Nanticoke; Berwick at Nescopeck; Danville at Bloomsburg; Shickshinny at Benton.

To Mothers in This Town.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, making a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for worms. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 4-15-4t

"Saona's" Subject.

Youth Who Went to Sleep Here Was Arrested By Mother—Ran Away from Home.

Harry Lewis, of Plymouth, aged 18 years, the youth who appeared in the Columbia Theatre several weeks ago, as the "subject" of Saona, the hypnotist, was arraigned before alderman Donohue at Wilkes-Barre last week for being incorrigible, the charge being preferred by his mother. The latter said her son ran away from home and became associated with "Saona," a hypnotist.

The alderman, after giving the young man a lecture, asked him if he was a true hypnotist and in order to display his agility Lewis prepared his face in such a manner as to permit his running a needle through his left cheek without drawing blood. Lewis promised to remain home and was discharged.

He is the same youth who was hypnotized and placed in the window of Townsend's clothing store

Mrs. Charles E. Sands.

Mrs. Charles E. Sands, died at the home of her son, Robert Huntzinger in Milton, Tuesday morning, after a short illness of heart trouble. She was aged 47 years, and is survived by her husband, former commissioner C. E. Sands, and a son Robert. Several relatives are living in Berwick.

For about three years Mrs. Sands resided in Bloomsburg with her son, who conducted the White House restaurant, at the corner of Main and Centre streets. When the license was transferred to Patrick Daily she removed to Milton, where she has since resided. She was a member of the Lutheran church.

The funeral was held on Thursday at Milton, and the body taken to Sunbury for interment.

Annual National Conference of Church Clubs.

The seventh annual national conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church clubs of the United States was held in New York City Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

The delegates for the Church club of the diocese of Harrisburg were James M. Lamberton, of Harrisburg; George N. Reynolds, of Lancaster; Frank C. Angle of Danville, and William A. Brosius, of Sunbury.

Delegates from twenty-five or more church clubs in different parts of the United States were present.

The social headquarters of the delegates were at the Hotel Astor, while the meetings were held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Danville Hospital Piggery.

The new piggery at the Danville Hospital for the Insane, which was provided for in an appropriation of the last Legislature, has been completed, and the hospital swine are reveling in the most costly quarters ever provided for their kind. The new piggery was erected at a cost of $6000. It provides for warm and especially prepared swill, a steam heating system, artistic verandas, front yards inclosed by ornate iron fences and many other modern conveniences for the porkers.

Caught Some Suckers.

The gullible people who can be defrauded out of their money by a glib scoundrel who offers to sell goods at one-half the market price do not all live in the country. The Hazleton police are on the hunt for one H. E. Happney, who went about from house to house in that city selling sugar at three cents per pound and collecting for the same in advance. He represented himself as being in the employ of W. H. Walker & Co., wholesale grocers of Pittsburg.

CITIZENS' BAND CHEERED.

The Citizens' Band, led by Prof. Chas. P. Elwell, went to Danville on Tuesday with Van Camp Lodge I. O. O. F. They had thirty musicians, and the music was inspiring. All along the line of march they were loudly applauded.

FESTIVAL.

A festival will be held in the Whitmire school house on Saturday evening, May 22, for the benefit of the 20th Century Orchestra. Ice cream, cake, and all the delicacies of the season will be served.

A Certain Cure for Aching Feet.

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Tired, Aching, Callous, Sweating, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le-Roy, N. Y. 4-15-4t

PERUNA HELPED US WONDERFULLY.

If the testimony of these splendid Canadian women does not convince it is difficult to imagine what would.

Such testimonials coming from all parts of the world indicate clearly upon what the popularity of Pe-ru-na depends.

MLLE. ALBINA CHAUVIN.

Heart Trouble, Headaches, Weakness.

Mlle. Albina Chauvin, No. 50 Rue Agnes, St. Henri, Montreal, Can., writes:

"I consider Peruna better than any other remedy, as it cured me when nothing else could. I suffered for years and years with heart trouble, headache and weakness. I never expected to find anything to cure me.

"I saw one day, in 'La Presse,' that Peruna was excellent and I tried it.

"One bottle produced a change in me, and if the price had been $100 a bottle I would have paid it gladly.

"I have taken six bottles and am entirely cured.

"Please accept my thanks and best wishes for your Peruna."

MRS. FRED WEBBER

Had Given Up All Hope.

Mrs. Fred Webber, 19 Wellington St., Brantford, Ont., Second Vice-President Woman's Industrial League, writes:

"Last fall I caught a severe cold which caused *inflammation of the internal organs.* I suffered excruciating pains and kept getting worse and worse until I gave up all hope.

"I made up my mind to try Peruna for two months and see what it would do for me.

"Within one month I felt much better, and at the close of the second I was like a new woman. I kept improving and finally was *fully restored.*"

A Mother's Experience.

Mrs. Samuelle Vigneau, Amherst, Isle de La Magdaline, Canada, writes:

"I write to tell you that I am perfectly well. I took only three bottles of your Peruna according to your advice and the directions in your book, and it restored my health.

"It also cured my daughter, who is seventeen years old. She took one bottle according to directions. I assure you that no doctor is equal to your book and your advice. I have recommended your remedy to a number of persons."

Serious Internal Weakness.

Mrs. William Henderson, Craik, N. W. T., Canada, writes:

"I was troubled with very serious internal weakness, which exhausted me so that I feared I would lose my mind. Peruna cured me of this trouble—no wonder I recommend it so highly."

Mrs Boyle Known.

Willie Whitla's Abductor no Longer a Mystery.

Mrs. Boyle, the alleged wife of James H. Boyle, abductor of Willie Whitla, is a mystery no longer. Absolute information has been found that the woman is Helen McDermott, of Chicago. Previous stories to the effect that she was a member of a prominent and wealthy family are without foundation whatever.

Attorney T. C. Cochrane, of Mercer, representing the prosecution admitted without qualification that Mrs. Boyle was Helen McDermott. Her family reside in Chicago and have been prominently mentioned in connection with the case since the woman's arrest at Cleveland.

It is said that it has been the intention of the prosecution to make public Mrs. Boyle's real identity before the beginning of the trial. By doing this thereby taking away the fascinating mystery which has surrounded her, the prosecution hoped to score heavily. It is realized that the prosecution has been successful. Mrs. Boyle is not a member of a wealthy and prominent family as the public has been informed. Attorney Stranahan said that Mrs. Boyle's brother had visited her once. This was some time ago, at which time he had a lengthy talk with his sister and returned to Chicago to prepare means for her defense. Since that time funds have come from Chicago regularly to Mrs. Boyle. During the latter part of the week a deposit of $1,000 was made in Mrs. Boyle's favor at Mercer and through statements made by attorneys the public was led to believe she was a member of a prominent family.

Bought Grange Store Building.

Dr. C. F. Altmiller on Saturday purchased at Sheriff's sale the four story brick building, corner of Market and Sixth streets, formerly owned by H. G. Supplee. The purchase price was $7450.

Dr. Altmiller stated that he had no definite plans for the building's future.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CALEB POWERS' LECTURE.

About one hundred people went to the Columbia Theater on Saturday night to hear Caleb Powers lecture. He was recently pardoned by the Governor of Kentucky for alleged complicity in the murder of Senator Goebel in that state in 1900. He was in prison over eight years, was tried three times, twice sentenced to imprisonment for life, and once to death, and was saved by the Court of Appeals which reversed the trials. The fourth trial resulted in the disagreement of the jury. Gov. Wilson pardoned him, saying that after an examination of the evidence he was satisfied he was innocent.

The hall was cold, and the lecture was not sufficiently exciting to warm up the audience.

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Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

An Old Document.

W. C. McKinney, of Berwick, says the Berwick Enterprise, while looking through some old papers found the commission as a Justice of the Peace issued to his great-grandfather, Isaiah Willits, 102 years ago. The term was "as long as you behave yourself well." The document is in fine state of preservation, with penmanship as good as the day it was written.

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2-25-tf.

. . A . . Different Man

Grucher was not eavesdropping. He was sitting in his own particular chair in his own library reading the newspaper, when the young people came into the next room. If they supposed that a few Spanish leather strings and fringes in the way of portieres were going to prevent their voices from being heard, that was their affair.

It was young Brophie, and he was calling on Annette Grucher. Annette had a good many callers, but young Brophie was about the worst of the lot, according to the old man. His collars got on Grucher's nerves, and his hosiery was an abomination in his sight. The creases in young Brophie's trousers made Grucher's brow crease and his nose to wrinkle, and as for his conversation—

"Mush, slush and drivel," said Grucher, when he got Mrs. Grucher alone that evening. "I never heard anything like it in my life. Anything more maudlin, insane and lodiotic you can't conceive. I could hardly keep from breaking out and telling him my candid opinion of him. If I thought Annette hadn't any more sense than to pick out a pinhead young snipe like that I'd—I'd—" Grucher clinched his fists and gurgled.

"You mustn't be so hard on him, my dear," said Mrs. Grucher. "I think he's a very nice young man and I'm glad that you didn't hurt his feelings. Annette would have been so mortified, poor child."

"I don't call him a young man," growled Grucher. "He's a young whiffet. He hasn't an idea in his head beyond dressing himself up like a tailor's dummy. They're all alike for that matter. There isn't a sensible one in the lot. It makes me sick to see them, and crazy mad to hear them. It's nearly twelve o'clock now and he's still there. I'm going down to turn him out."

"You're not going to do anything of the kind," said Mrs. Grucher.

And Grucher didn't.

The next morning as Grucher was sitting in his office, grinding as he moved to grind, the boy brought a slip of paper and laid it on his desk. Grucher picked it up and scowled at it. Then he said, "Show him in."

"Good morning, sir," said young Brophie, pleasantly.

"Good morning," returned Grucher, unpleasantly. "Who told you to come in here? You're not from Cull & Fisher, are you?"

"Yes, sir," replied young Brophie. "They sent me over here to see if this little matter in dispute could be arranged. I think it can. Can you spare me a few minutes?"

Grucher nodded. The young man seated himself and whisked some papers from the breast pocket of his coat and snapped one from the encircling rubber band with an admirable certainty of motion. Grucher watching him, noticed that the young man's collar was at least an inch lower than he had ever seen it before, and that the young man's dress while neat and well fitting was not conspicuously in the height of fashion. Nor were the trousers' creases as aggressive as usual. In fact, the young man's clothes were those of a person of action. So was his manner.

He was unfolding the paper when Grucher waved it aside. "How do you think it's going to be arranged?" he asked in an ominous tone.

"By a check," said young Brophie with a smile.

"For what amount?"

"For the amount in full," replied the young man.

"Mr. Brophie," said the old man, "if you can be of any service to your client outside of this office I'd advise him to get busy. I shall not pay one cent of your claim. Not—one—cent. Do you understand that?"

"I understand what you say, of course," said young Brophie, "but you promised to spare me a few minutes, and I'm going to prove to you that you can't in fairness do anything else than I propose. I understand your view of the matter and I see clearly that it is based on an imperfect understanding of the facts in the case. To begin with, your order. Do you care to look it over?"

"I know what it is," said Grucher, "and I know what you people furnished. I think, too, that if Cull & Fisher have any proposition to make to me they might send a representative—" He was going to say something offensive, but meeting young Brophie's steady gaze he thought better of it and said instead, "Well, go ahead."

Young Brophie laid down his papers and entered into an explanation of the misunderstanding. He talked for about five minutes, verifying his points by references to certain schedules and correspondence and a blue print. When he had finished Grucher reflected a minute or two.

"Then the engineer was at fault?" he added.

"Most certainly," replied young Brophie. "He miscalculated the expansion of the trusses. I figured that the only possible explanation was an error of that nature, so I went out there this morning to make sure. There you have the measurements. You can hold your client accountable for the loss, but we must look to you, don't you see?"

"I see," said Grucher. "So you dug this up, did you?"

It occurred to me said the young man, modestly.

"You must have got up pretty early to be out here this morning,' said Grucher.

"Not very," replied young Brophie. "I caught a freight out to Battenburg at 4.35, and walked over to the bridge."

"You couldn't have got much sleep then, judging from the time you left my house," observed Grucher with a smile. "Well, he continued, "I suppose I'll have to pay up. I may not be able to get it back, but I'll have to take chances on that. So your with Cull & Fisher! Well, I think Cull & Fisher have got a pretty good man."

To Mrs. Grucher that evening Grucher said: "I guess I was mistaken in sizing up that young Brophie He was in the office to-day on a matter of business and I think he's got a considerable amount of sense and energy about him. But why does he want to talk such rot to Annette? And why does he wear such foolish clothes when he comes around here?"

"My dear," said Mrs. Grucher, "I suppose you've forgot how silly you appeared when you were calling on me."

"There may be something in that," admitted Grucher.

The Fisherman's Paradise.

The fisherman's paradise in the United States is found at Miami, Fla. There are other tarpon grounds than Biscayne Bay, but anglers who have found their way to the southernmost point of Florida year after year with flattering regularity, and some of whom have landed from five to ten huge 150 or 200 pounders in one day contend that no such angling sport can be found elsewhere in the world, nor so many fish as in the waters which lap the shores of the various keys which dot the bay and the Gulf Stream. There are over 600 kinds of fish between Miami and Key West, and 150 of them are known as game fish. One of the fascinations of the gamy tarpon is that he is mysterious. He comes in schoools whence no one seems to know. He is sighted sometimes as early as January, but, although he jumps and mockingly lashes his six feet or so of shining, silvery body in the eyes of the eager sportsman he refuses to notice the most tempting bait. In February he begins to take the hook, and in this month anglers begin to arrive on the scene and to engage their boats and guides for the season.

Home of the Corncob Pipe.

Franklin county, Mo., is the birthplace of the "Missouri meerschaum," as those persons who desire to give it a more aristocratic name, have christened the corncob pipe. Of corncob pipes during the year 1907, the country exported 22,608,488. Besides these she sent out 912,000 pipe stems, 29,808 "cleaners," and 108,902 wooden pipes, in value, more than half as much as was realized from live stock or her grain exportations. Gasconade county shipped cob pipes to the number of 1,856,640, valued at $26,890, and showing a total shipment for the two counties of 24,465,125 such pipes.

John Milton's Cottage.

One of the best preserved historic country houses in all England is John Milton's cottage at Chalfront, St. Giles, to which the blind and ageing poet fled when the great plague swooped down on London. That was in July, 1665, and Milton had just finished "Paradise Lost" and received a five pound note for it, with a promise of three more five-pound notes if the poem sold for editions of 1,300 copies each. The cottage stands at the top of the village, and it is in practically the same condition as when Milton left it. Here the poet received his distinguished guests during the latter part of his life.

Twilight.

The twilight is merely the top of the atmosphere tinged with the rays of the horizon-ridden sun. Small as the air-particles are in their isolated state, they cluster around the earth in such overwhelming abundance and crowd one another in such densely serried ranks that they shine through their depths under the far-reaching rays as an impenetrable solid surface might do. Illuminated by the direct beams of the rising or setting sun, and seen from the regions below, this upper a gives us the phenomenon of twilight.

Green Hands.

Simply green—unripe—the most natural designation in the world. It was oroginally a nautical phrase, meaning the inferior sailors, or "boys" as they were called, the crew being divided into able seamen, ordinary seamen and "green" hands," or boys. The term had no reference to age, but referred merely to the skill or knowledge of the particular party.

Disastrous Reaction.

"I was awfully worried about Johnny when he had that last sick spell," said Mrs. Lapsling, "and when the doctor told me he was going to get well I went fairly deleterious with joy."

SHOE SHINING FORTUNES

Bootblacks are glad to pay very high rentals.

ARE ACTUAL CAPITALISTS

Space in Big New York Building is Coveted by Man Who is Relegating the "Nickel Shine" to Oblivion—Reasons for Growth of Business.

A New York bootblack once said that the shining of shoes was as much of an art as the painting of pictures. He looked upon his work as a profession, and conducted it accordingly. He studied the proper way to apply elbow grease as well as blacking, developed a shine that lasted three days, made a reputation, friends, and a fortune, finally retiring, to devote his whole time to the manufacture of leather dressings.

Before that man came from Italy the bootblacking industry was in the hands of men and boys, who shouldered their kits and did much the same work that is done by the youngsters of to-day in City Hall Park. Of course, there were chairs in buildings but the average operator caked boots with blacking and rubbed on a shine that rubbed off within a couple of hours.

He had imitators, to be sure, and some did not hesitate to couple his name with their own, but his reputation as a bootblack grew apace, and his patrons demanded stations in other parts of the town. He catered to their wants and they made him wealthy. He was really the pioneer of bootblacking, as it is practiced now, and each year sees an expansion of the business, with keener competition among the Italian capitalists engaged in it. They are, by the way, actual capitalists, for it takes much money to swing the business.

An indication of this was the recent rental by Joseph P. Day of space in the Hudson Terminal Buildings to a bootblack company, which was organized for the purpose, and will be the only American concern in the business in New York, Italians having monopolized the shining of shoes for a good many years. The company took 460 square feet in the main corridor of the Fulton building, near the elevators, and 1100 square feet at the Cortlandt, and agreed to pay $124,000 for a period of twelve years, or $10,400 a year.

Not less than ten per cent of the population of such buildings as the Empire, Equitable, Schermerhorn, Broad Exchange, and Produce Exchange, patronize the bootblack chairs in them. Heavy rentals are paid in each of these structures and there is much competition among the boss bootblacks when they hear that one of the buildings has space to offer in the corridor.

In the Equitable the bootblack stall rents for a yearly sum which ranges between $2,000 and $3,000, while in the Empire, the rental is said to be nearly $7,000. The population of the latter is large, and, moreover, the building has an arcade leading to the elevated. Through this passage way walk thousands of persons, many of whom stop for a shine or to have their hats cleaned. An arcade is, of course, a much more valuable stand than a place which has no continuous flow of people.

Privileges in office buildings are not the only ones of value. Take, for instance, the ferryboats and ferry houses and railroad terminals. The Italian firm which has the exclusive right to shine shoes on the municipal ferryboats running to Staten Island pays $600 a month to the city, or $7,200 a year. Proportionate sums are paid for similar privileges on the Erie, Lackawanna, and other boats. On the municipal ferry to South Brooklyn, the privilege costs $900 a year, although the volume of traffic is comparatively small when compared with other lines.

One reason why the business has grown so large is to be found in the fact that fewer persons shine their own shoes. The man of the present generation may own a polishing outfit, but the chances are against his using it regularly. He is likely to argue that he will spend less time and no energy if he puts himself in the hands of the bootblack in his building. Certainly the work will be better done than he could do it at home, and it costs only a nickel or a dime, an insignificant sum.

But these coins are the ones that fill the bootblack's till. Years ago, before he had weaned the New Yorker from his own brushes, the bootblack rarely, if ever, charged more than five cents for a shine.

Philippine Pineapples.

It is stated in Manila that with a preferential tariff on the importation into the United States of Philippine products there is but little doubt that the pineapple canning industry in the Philippines could be made one of the most productive that could be introduced. At the present time some of the finest pineapples ever grown are being cultivated in Bataan and Bulacan, and even in the red clay soil of Benguet there are growing plenty of plants producing this luscious fruit which is in so much demand in the United States.

GOLD STOLEN BY MINERS.

A Form of Theft Practiced Everywhere—Plundering in Siberia.

Statisticians compile tables of the world's production of gold yearly, but all admit that it is impossible to give accurate figures because not a little of the metal is stolen and never figures in the returns of production. In a country like China where the industry of gold mining is poorly organized and controlled, this source of error in the returns of output is very important.

Prof. de Launay, in his recent book on gold says that the gold industry in no country escapes the evil of thievery. Gold stealing goes on everywhere, but the extent of the evil varies according to the country and the efficiency of the supervision over miners.

Gold from its nature is easy to steal and to sell. In the Transvaal it is estimated that from 5 to 10 per cent of all the gold extracted from the ores of the Witwatersrand are stolen.

The gold thief is able to steal on a larger scale in such a country as Siberia, where the miners are more isolated and corruption is more common. There the thieves even venture to tamper sometimes with work superintendents who for a share of the pickings will give favorable opportunities for stealing. According to Dr. Levats statements in his book on gold mining in eastern Siberia, the quality of gold stolen from Siberian mines is not less than 20 per cent of the entire output.

In 1896 4,000 adventurers drove the mining companies and their employes from the gold district of the Zeya River and washed out a large amount of gold before they finally fled on the approach of a regiment of Cossacks. Not a particle of the gold they mined has been included in the figures of production.

It was found also in 1890 that gold mining along the border between French Guiana and Brazil, where the placers were remarkably rich had been carried on for several years without any supervision whatever, and not an ounce of the gold was included in the statistics.

Unmarried Women and Cards.

Much doubt seems to exist on the correctness or the reverse of young married women having visiting cards of their own. A girl never has a card of her own in the best society. To do so argues one of three things—either that she has become an old maid or is in a busines or a profession or has adopted a quite unique independence of character. To define the age when a single woman may have a card of her own is a matter of some difficulty. One girl becomes a mature woman at thirty, while another remains a mere bantling even after she has reached that milestone. Character has much to say on the subject, and a great deal also depends upon circumstances. Nowadays even girls in high position strike out in a line for themselves. They write, paint, go in for nursing or study music almost as a profession. In such cases as these a girl would have many friends apart from her parent's circle, and might have a card of her own while she remains in the later twenties. But as a general rule this flag of freedom should never be waved before a single woman has reached the age of thirty-five or forty, especially if she has a mother alive, on whose card her name could appear.

Switch Operated from Car.

The opening and closing of switches on street car tracks consumes a considerable amount of time when the motorman has to attend to the work himself. The other alternative is the employment of a regular switch tender and, of course, such an extra hand can only be used where an unusual amount of traffic warrants the expense. Some weeks ago these columns contained an acount of an electrical device for controlling switches operated from the car. Now, a Philadelphian comes forward with an invention which he asserts accomplishes the same results by mechanical means. In order to do this he replaces the ordinary switch by one which is provided with bearings upon which they rock readily and is thus turned with a much smaller expenditure of power. Each cars is equipped with two levers or bars capable of being depressed so that they enter slots provided for them in the switch rails, which simple action rocks the rails upon their fullness and throws the switch open or shut, as the case may be.

The Groundhog Story.

February 2, or Candlemas Day, was a favorite holiday, marked by public gayety and ceremonies in Europe during the Middle Ages. It is still marked there by the closing of banks and offices, but not otherwise, outside of the reading of Church services. In the Chruch Calendar it is known as the Feast of Purification of the Virgin, and was first instituted by Pope Sergius about the year 684 A. D. The popular name of the day is derived from the early custom of ligating up the churches with candles and carrying these in processon on this festival.

As to the weather superstition that gives to Candlemas the name of "groundhog day," that is a world wide fable. In Germany it is the badger that breaks his winter nap on this day to essay the thankless task of weather prophecy; in France and Switzerland it is the marmot; in England the hedgehog.—The Housekeeper.

SOME FAMOUS SWINDLES

How Precious Stones and metals are made.

A SCIENTIFIC PROCESS

It is Quite Possible to Manufacture Diamonds—Much Roguery Taking Place in the Manufacture of Imitation Silver—Difficult to Detect Any of the Articles.

At the present time Sir Julius Wernher is prosecuting a Frenchman called Lemoine for alleged imposture, says the London Times. The Frenchman brought letters of introduction from two well-known London men of business, and said that he had discovered a method of making diamonds. In an initial experiment he produced a magnificent diamond from the crucible.

The experiment was related to the Board of Directors of the De Beers Company, but they would have nothing to do with it. Sir Julius Wernher, however, advanced £60,000 to the Frenchman, in order to build a diamond factory at Argeles near Pau. The building and factory have been erected close to a waterfall, but Sir Julius afterwards suspected that the man was a swindler. Lemoine declares that he possesses the secret of making diamonds artificially, but he refuses to divulge the operation or to perform any experiment before experts.

It has been said that there is more than a suspicion in Hattan Garden that large numbers of artificial diamonds are being placed on the market as real gems. It is quite possible to manufacture diamonds. Indeed, a famous Frenchman of Science, Moissan, made very large numbers by means of his electric furnace. His process was to dissolve lumps of sugar in molten iron, subjecting the solution to enormous pressure.

Lump sugar may be said to consist simply of water and diamond. It is the case that the diamond is merely crystallized carbon. There are three kinds of carbon—plumbago, graphite and diamond, the composition of all of which is identical. When charcoal is dissolved in molten iron, graphite is formed.

All the diamonds found in Borneo, Brazil, India, and South Africa, are made in much the same manner—that is, by the action of great heat and enormous pressure of the earth's interior causing the beautiful white stone to crystallize out.

By means of apparatus used by men of science it is possible to obtain a heat exceeding 40,000 degrees centigrade, and a pressure largely exceeding 100 tons to the square inch; that is to say similar heat and pressure as is used by Nature in producing diamonds. There is danger, however, in using such apparatus, as was shown when a Frenchman of science, was blown to pieces in 1893.

Imitation pearls are produced in enormous quantities, and they usually consist of little hollow glass globes filled with a substance yielded by certain small fish. The substance consists of irredescent white matter obtained from scales of the bleak, and sometimes of the roach and the dace. The supply of these fish scales varies, and great difficulty is experienced in packing them without doing damage to the lustre. As the scales are removed from the fish they are hermetically sealed in special cans.

Afterwards the scales are very carefully washed and put to soak in water; a sediment forms which is mixed with liquid ammonia and injected into the glass globe or bead, so as to coat it. The best beads then have the interiors filled with white wax or gum. To make the appearance more realistic the little bulbs have their glassy appearance removed by the action of the vapor of hydrofluoric acid. It is only the expert who can detect such imitation from the finest Oriental Pearls, and they fetch high prices. It is believed that some specimens have been made that cannot be told from the real article.

Many frauds have been committed by men who pretended they possessed the power to manufacture gold. One of the simplest is the manufacture of nail consisting one half of iron and the other of gold. The outside is then treated in such a way that the whole resembles a common nail. The result is that when people see the pure gold extracted from a seemingly common iron nail they have their avarice aroused, and are easily led to advance any sum which the knave pretends to be necessary for pursuing the process on a larger scale.

Much roguery is now taking place in the manufacture of imitation silver. An alloy of aluminum and zinc has been discovered which has the exact appearance of silver, takes a high polish, and possesses the same weight. It is very difficult indeed, to detect articles made from this substance.

A Thought.

I am coming to believe that there is work for everybody somewhere. It may not be the work we want, and it may not be the place in which we desire to stay, but it will supply creature comforts, and that is a great deal, says Home Chat. Most of us have to do unpleasant things from time to time, but it is quite possible to do them cheerfully.

SPRING GUSHES APPLE BRANDY

Farmer Strikes Underground Lake in Pocket of Rock in Missouri—Regarded as "Unusual."

Springfield, Mo.—What chance has State-wide prohibition in Missouri when applejack, pure, undiluted apple brandy, mellow with age, bubbles up from the ground like a spring? When drilling a well on his farm, seven miles north of here, Joel Hazelwand struck a flow at eighty feet of unadulterated apple brandy of unusually fine quality. A dozen bucketfuls of the liquor have bubbled up through the hole to-day, and there seems to be no diminishing in quantity.

Because of the Federal statutes Hazelwand is unable to sell his strike, but neighbors with jugs have been invited to help themselves, and dozens have accepted the invitation.

Geologists here are unable to give any definite account of the phenomenon, though they give credence to the theory of "Uncle Billy" Woodman, the oldest inhabitant. "Uncle Billy" says there was an orchard on the sight of Hazelwand's farm before the civil war, and in the year of '62 there was an exceptionally bountiful crop.

Before the harvest all the men in the country had gone to war and there was nobody left to gather the crop. When the apples became ripe a terrific windstorm blew them from the trees and practically destroyed the orchard. The heavy rain that followed the wind washed the fruit into the creek, from where they were drawn into some subterranean stream.

The apples, somewhere in their underground journey were caught in a stream of boiling water and cooked. This formed the apple brandy, which filtered into a pocket of rock and remained there to mellow with age until tapped by Hazelwand's well.

The geology of this section of Missouri is such that the gathering of the brandy in a pocket of rock is entirely practicable, as the whole country is underlaid with a stratum of Burlington limestone. This limestone is easily eroded by water, and subterranean lakes are not infrequently found, although such a lake of apple brandy is regarded as unusual.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI

Great age does not stale the imaginative qualities of the distinguished Russian philosopher and writer. His latest book on the subject of the regeneration of the Czar's empire is considered the most powerful appeal he has ever made in favor of an oppressed people.

SCARED BY BATTLE IN CLOUDS.

Sham Sight of Troops, Reproduced in Mirage, Frightened Villagers.

Heidelberg.—A terrifying phenomenon in the heavens recently alarmed the superstitious villagers of Dorzbach and Oberunzbach, on the frontier of Baden and Wurtemberg. In the clouds, just before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, there appeared a bright red streak, on which could be plainly seen a landscape, with fields, streams and woods, among which two bodies of troops in battle formation were advancing toward each other, firing volleys. The puffs of smoke were clearly visible.

Half an hour later the picture suddenly disappeared, but the excitement and fear aroused among the villagers lasted until next morning, when the explanation appeared in the newspapers of the district that a sham fight had been held by the garrison of Mertheitheim, some twenty miles distant, and had caused the mirage.

No Snow, No Pay, for Zeb's Sleigh.

Winsted, Conn.—Zeb Holley, of Brushy Hill, near Woodbury, has bought a new sleigh on the instalment plan. Every time it snows he is to make a payment on it. There have been two snowfalls since he bought the sleigh, costing $20, and as he pays only $1 for a snow storm he figures he will be able to draw at least seven months' interest on the other fellow's money.

Monkeys Apt Pupils at College.

Washington.—That a monkey can learn something new every day, although the only people with whom it comes in contact are college professors, is said to have been demonstrated by the Department of Psychology in George Washington University. Experiments have been conducted upon twenty monkeys, and interesting data are being arranged for publication.

The Highest Quality of Babies.

Washington.—Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood says that when Prof. Max G. Schlapp told the Colony Club, of New York, that woman suffrage would lead to race suicide, he must have had wheels in his head.

"Suffrage means no babies?" she said. "On the contrary, it means the highest quality of babies."

Saturday Night Talks

By Rev. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

REGIONS BEYOND

International Bible Lesson for May 2, '09—(Acts 13: 1-12).

The early church was a long time getting ready to obey its marching orders: Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. The command was given to disciples nearly all of whom were Jews, and the inertia of their national character, habits of thought and history acted as a brake upon every wheel of their new conceptions. Here and there some feeble efforts were made to advance but for many years all their efforts were confined to Jewish people and the narrow limits of Palestine.

But when Paul, the apostle, got into the saddle he revolutionized all that and turned his attention almost exclusively to the regions beyond. He broke away from the base of supplies, foraged on the enemy, turned his captives into loyal soldiers of the cross, and with the indomitable courage and tireless energy and masterful grasp of the situation of a Napoleon, developed into the hero of the ages, and set an example to the militant church for all coming time.

Reservoir of Truth.

Paul acted on the principle that, as much is given, much will be required, as well as another great truth that the condition of increase is diffusion. For centuries Judaism had been a great dam receiving the waters of a thousand streams and restraining them within ever-rising banks. Their smug and self-righteous testimony was, "The people of God, the people of God, are we." They drank of the crystal water of life which had been committed to their care, and recked not of the millions out on the great, barren deserts of life, perishing for one drop of that sparkling water, "Let them come to us," they said, "we will not refuse them salvation's draught, when they have become the children of Abraham, by sacerdotal rites."

Paul took a different view of the situation. He believed that that mighty reservoir of water of life had been stored up to quench the thirst of humanity in all the world. Instead of being a Dead Sea which receives but never gives, he would make that accumulated grace a fountain of living waters, a spring ever flowing, an exhaustless source of blessing to the world.

Bursting of the Dam.

Therefore, in spite of prayers and tears, mobs and imprecations, theological arguments and personal reasons, he blew up those mighty bulwarks, bombarded those hindering gates until the mighty volume of water of life started and poured out in a river of salvation that has flowed through the continents and the centuries—the Amazon of grace. When St. Paul left the city of Corinth with Barnabas and Mark for the island of Cyprus to preach the gospel to the regions beyond, the walls of Judaism crashed into the dust. It was years before the fact was accepted in all its consequences, but the doom of bigotry was sealed right then and there.

The church in all ages, when counting up her missionary heroes, puts Paul at the head of the list. In her hall of fame he dominates all others. As a commander of the militant host of christian soldiers, no other man approaches him. Popes and potentates uncover in his presence. As a preacher, as an organizer, as a strategist, as an author, as a logician, as a peace maker, as a traveler, as an exponent of christian character, as a martyr, St. Paul is the topmost personality in the church, and stands second only to his Master, whose he was, and whom he served.

Carrying Water of Life.

And what an army of consecrated men and women have followed this soldier of the cross. The story of missions is the most thrilling page of human history. There is nothing to equal it in the annals of the race. The missionary, instead of being the dregs, has been the cream of the church. The brightest minds, the keenest intellects, the purest souls have been the pioneers of christianity. No dangers too great, no difficulties too insurmountable, no superstitions too hoary, no distances too vast, no privations too severe, no sacrifices too heartbreaking to hinder their enlistment. They press to the polling places and beg to be allowed to go. They depart singing hymns of joy and without one backward glance of regret. Love to an unseen Christ, love for the souls of the debased and besotted, the savage and the superstitious keeps them carrying the water of life and pressing it to the lips of dying multitudes. Among the redeemed and ransomed gathered at length around the throne, those who have preached the gospel to the regions beyond will stand in the front rank. When a brilliant young man or a sweet young woman in a Christian family hears the missionary call and responds to it, it ought to fill that home with light and joy unutterable. Instead of being a shock it ought to be a glorification. Nothing on earth should have such an expanding effect upon a father's heart as the knowledge that his boy is standing on the picket line of the church, a pathfinder for the advancing Christ, a modern John the Baptist, preparing the way of the Lord. And every mother's heart should throb for joy whose daughter is on that battlefield.

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

BACHELORS CAUGHT BY STYLE.

If Girls Wish to Wed They Must Wear Pretty Clothes.

The girl who goes to the seaside with the intention of coming back engaged is generally well dressed. A pretty dress means so much when you are going to make an impression. Men are susceptible to good looks and nice clothes. And even to nice clothes without the good looks.

If a girl hasn't actual beauty but is well dressed, men will say, "She looks like a nice girl."

Love is ever in league with the dressmaker, and even Beauty cannot afford to ignore the modes. It is natural for a girl to like pretty frocks, and what man is there that doesn't want a natural, human girl when he marries?

Besides, a perfect toilette explains so many things. There's the joy of life in a new hat, and the shining tresses that nestle beneath it. Good temper and vivacity lurk in the folds of crepe-de-Chine. The softnesses of love flutter in new laces and ribbons.

A pretty dress may mean a fortune if it is instrumental in bringing about an engagement. Everybody recognizes the importance of appearances. None better than the match-making mother.

It is always when Betty is looking "lovelier than ever in her exquisite costume" that Billy decides to propose, and does so.

Really, men are much more sensible than is generally supposed. They appreciate the fact that a woman who takes a pride in her appearance is more likely to be a credit to them than one that just has her good looks to rely on.

Beauty fades, but new dresses go on forever.

Some women have a remarkable habit of dressing badly, and even a pretty face won't save them. The result is that, if they marry at all, it is some man who doesn't bother about dress. Such men are a blot upon our fair land.

How much are veils responsible for! Unprepossessing features take on a magic charm through a veil. By the time that a man discovers faults in a nose and mouth, the charms of a perfect costume have had their effect.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To remove pitch, wheel grease, tar stains—soften the stains with lard, then soak in turpentine. Scrape off carefully with a knife, all the loose surface dirt; sponge clean with turpentine and rub gently till dry.

Whale bone may be easily cut if it is first immersed in hot water for a few minutes.

To remove grease from silk, moisten the spots with chloroform and rub with a cloth till dry.

Match marks on a polished or varnished surface may be removed by first rubbing with a cut lemon and then with a cloth dipped in water.

The Woman Who Failed.

Sometimes I wonder if I could have held his love longer had I dressed more and been more careful that he should never see me unless I was attractively gowned. When I look back I am filled with dismay to think how often he has seen me when I must have been most unattractive. It is true that seventeen years of married life have made me careless. I remember all the lacy, delicate, perfumed lingerie of my wedding trousseau, and how he used to admire them and call them "frillkins." But now I wear the plainest and sometimes most unbecoming things. I have felt that it was unnecessary and even extravagant to spend so much money on lingerie; instead, I have put it in the house—in rugs, cut glass, and silver—in things I could "keep."

Oh, how foolish I have been! How much wiser to have bought some expensive morning gowns than that solid silver tea set this fall. The gowns would have made me more attractive every morning at breakfast; and the tea service—I don't think he has ever noticed it.

And in the evening for dinner—how rarely I made any effort to dress when we dine out or have some one dining with us. What am I saving them for? I can have plenty more. Oh, how blind I have been! Why have I worn them only for the benefit of others? What do I gain from the passing admiration of strangers or even friends—compared to the admiration of my husband? Is it too late to begin anew? Can I ever efface the impression years of indifferent dressing have made upon him?—From "The Journal of a Neglected Wife."

Married Men Favored.

In the town of Strasburg, Germany, discrimination is made in favor of married couples with children in the matter of municipal salaries. Ten per cent. is deducted from the wages of men between 20 and 25 who are not married and afterward five per cent.

LACKAWANNA
RAILROAD.

"THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE."

If you contemplate spending the Summer months in Florida or California, call upon our local ticket agent for particulars.

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MUCH of the work that is done in this office is of kinds that can be done by hand only. Nine-tenths of all job printing done in any country office must be done by hand. It can't be done with a machine.

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If you have been a customer of ours, you know the character of our work. If not, we shall be glad to fill a trial order. Among other things in our line are

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909.

Doctors Dubious of Tuberculosis.

Physicians Will, However, Give New Doig Treatment Fair Consideration.

What in London is supposed to be a new and simple cure for tuberculosis, said to have been discovered by William Doig after ten years of experiment and study, is now being tested by some of the most eminent physicians of England, and is receiving the consideration of the medical profession of this and other countries.

In theory, an artificial ulcer is formed upon the surface of the body nearest the organ or membrane affected. A radius of inflammation is induced from the diseased part to the surface of the skin.

Many cases of consumption, tuberculosis of the lungs and tuberculosis of the joints are said to have been cured permanently in from four to six months by the Doig method of treatment. Experiments covering ten years of practice, it is said, have given the discoverer sufficient scientific data to assure him that it will undergo the most rigid tests of medical science, and arrangements are now being made that the new cure may be officially tested and given to the world for general use.

In speaking of the Doig treatment, Dr. James M. Anders, vice president of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, said:

'As the theory is stated by the press dispatches it is absurd. The theory does not fit the facts for tuberculosis. Before it is denounced, however, I should favor an investigation by a commission."

Dr. S. Solis-Cohen placed little importance in the new discovery. He said:

"The articles which have so far appeared in the press could not have been written by any one conversant with the pathology of tuberculosis Science is systematized knowledge, and there can be no scientific opinion about a thing which is kept secret. Tuberculosis is not susceptible to miraculous cures. The use of Setons, an old method upon which the Doig cure apparently is based, is useful in exceptional cases, but as a routine treatment it could only be harmful. This is only a general statement, however, and does not refer especially to the Doig treatment. But the fact that William T. Stead stands sponsor for this cure does not give it a great deal of weight to those familiar with his propensity for indorsing cancer fakers and patent nostrums.

Re-Elected Regent.

At the State meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, D. C., Thursday evening Mrs Allen P. Perley, of Williamsport, and Mrs. Mymser Williams, of York, were elected state regent and state vice-regent of Pennsylvania. Another thing rather warmly discussed was the moving of the famous old Liberty Bell to the Seattle-Yukon Exposition. The Penn Daughters have started a petition to have the bell remain in Philadelphia, and get the signatures thereto of seventy-five thousand members of the D. A. R. Pennsylvania gave $1,290 last year to Memorial Continental Hall.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice: Mr. John Phillips, L. F. Meyer, Miss Josephine Wise, Cards, Miss Virgie Bitenbender, Alphens Moore, Miss Carrie Hagerman, Mr. Edward Wolff.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Up to the Governor.

Unless Governor Stuart ignores the record of the coerced will of a bare majority of the members of the legislature and interferes in behalf of decency, the most shameless outrage of machine domination will be perpetrated upon the people of Pennsylvania. We refer to the adoption of the resolution directing the board of public grounds and buildings to place the statue of Quay in the rotunda of the capitol, says the Harrisburg Independent. It is not known what the governor will do—whether he will approve the resolution or veto it; whether he will conclude that the burden of responsibility rests upon the legislature and so approve it or whether he will regard it as his duty to veto the resolution because it is unpopular.

The foxy gentleman who introduced the measure put it in the shape of a resolution which could be passed by a majority of a quorum instead of a majority of all the members elected. That exposes the dishonesty that lies at the bottom of this whole affair. It is true that the record of the house shows that 104 members voted for the resolution—or a majority of the whole house—but in other circumstances the recorded vote might have been different. The machine whips dared not put the measure in the shape of a bill and introduce it before the closing hours of the session and give the people an opportunity to record their protests. Instead it was sneaked into and cudgeled through the legislature.

The people are as much opposed to this business now as they were three years ago and two years ago, when the legislature dared not take any action in the premises, and if Governor Stuart be guided solely by their voice he will veto that resolution as one of his greatest and most commendable acts in defence of the people and in conservation of his own clean and able administration of the government that long had needed a man of his character in the executive office.

Surface Caves at Pittston.

The subsidence of the surface over the workings of the Clear Spring colliery at West Pittston, which has been in progress for the past two weeks became serious last Monday. Even the miners became alarmed and refused to enter the mine.

Work was suspended at the Vulcan Iron Works, one of the town's leading industries, the buildings having been disturbed during the night. Dozens of cracks appeared in the walls of the new $30,000 addition recently built at the Vulcan works.

It is the opinion of mine experts that all the affected area, more than 100 acres, has dropped from ten to fifteen inches. The interior caving is in the Red Ash or bottom vein, and the Clear Spring officials say that from 40 to 45 per cent of the coal has been left in the pillars of this vein for support, although the coal lease authorizes the company to mine two-thirds of the coal. This bottom vein, since abandoned, has been filled with water, and in the opinion of mining authorities the water has weakened the pillars.

Eclipsed.

I sat behind her in the pew,
I saw no choir or preacher:
A monstrous hat eclipsed my view,
Worn by a tender creature.

The speaker's speech I faintly heard
In somewhat broken measure;
The broad brim flare before me bleared
And blotted out all pleasure.

I heard the music of the choir,
Perhaps it was a sounet—
Don't know: but thought I heard a lyre
Behind the blasted bonnet.

It's been our reg'lar rule of life,
To go to church each Sunday,
As reg'lar as it is for wife
To do her washin' Monday.

Now we've concluded, let what come
We'll have our prayers and sonnets
Each Holy Sabbath day at home,
Where there's no bloomin' bonnets

To hide us from the face of Him
Whom we love, though not seeing:
Who knows each secret thought within
The temple of our being.

And at the gate, if we get there,
We'll trust to good St. Peter,
To see that folks with such headgear
Remove before they enter.

D. H. KENNEY.

Train Wreckers Foiled.

Third Attempt Made to Derail Express Near Bloomsburg.

For the third time in as many weeks, an attempt was made last Monday night to wreck a passenger train on the Sunbury division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Harry W. and A. W. Shuman, of Bloomsburg, were walking along the tracks near Espy, when they found a large bolt fastened to the ties and lying across the rails. As a freight had passed less than an hour before, it is evident the bolt was placed on the track to wreck the express train.

About a week ago fish plates were found spiked to the track near Mifflinville, and a short time before a railroad tie was found across the track near Nanticoke.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Does your head ache or simply feel heavy and uncomfortable? Does your back ache? Does your side ache? Do you feel fagged out? The tonic laxative herb tea known as Lane's Family Medicine will clear your head, remove the pain in side or back and restore your strength. Nothing else is so good for the stomach and bowels. At druggists' and dealers', 25c

Scranton Will Celebrate.

Scranton is planning for a great, big, old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, with a sunrise salute of guns, a big parade, baseball games between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre and a fireworks exhibition. All these will revolve about the dedication of Lake Lincoln in Nay Aug Park, which, it is expected, will be completed by that time. The Jr. O U. A M. will have charge of these dedicatory exercises, and will also arrange for the street parade and other features. Every uniformed organization in Scranton will be invited to participate in the parade.

HOW MINES MAKE TOWNS.

Butte Built in More Ways Than One on a Square Mile of Copper.

The history of American mining towns presents many examples of the determining effect of mineral deposits. Butte, Mont., is a city of 62,000 inhabitants supported by copper underlying about one square mile of land surface. The metal forms the sole raison d'etre of this considerable settlement, for in other respects the region is unattractive and unproductive; without the mines the locality would support with difficulty a population of 100 souls.

The mineral deposits of Nevada occur beneath strips of land a few hundred feet in width and in the midst of a hopeless desert, but they have formed plausible pretext, says Harper's Magazine, for adding a State to the Union and two Senators to Congress. The decline of the lodes has now reduced Virginia City to a population of 2,500, as against 11,000 in 1880, when it was one of the busiest cities in America in the midst of a superlatively "booming" State. In 1900 Nevada was credited with a population of 42,335—a figure somewhat under that for 1870; thus this state, with an area twice that of New England, has less population than Waterbury, Conn.

Through the existence of mineral products in close proximity, Pittsburg has become the emporium for coal, petroleum and iron. Its case differs, however, from the above, for its development was far less artificial and its destiny could never be that of the regions already mentioned.

Three navigable rivers converge at this point; valleys sunk in a plateau provide natural routes for approaching railways. Natural and unnatural access, it may be added, are contrasted at Pittsburg by the fact that one railroad has recently been forced to expend $35,000,000 to effect an entrance to the city by overcoming a minor geographic obstacle.

White Bread the Best.

According to chemical analysis of the Graham, en ire-wheat and standard patent flours milled from the same lot of hard Scotch Fife wheat, the Graham four contained the highest and the patent flour the lowest percentage of the total protein (glutenous matter). But according to the results of digestion experiments with these flours, the portion of digestible proteir and available energy in the patent flour was larger than in either the entire-wheat or the Graham flour. The lower digestibility of the protein in the Graham flour is due to the fact that in both Graham and entire-wheat flour a considerable portion of the protein is contained in the coarser particles of (bran), and so resists the action of the digestive juices and escapes digestion. Thus while there actually may be more protein in a given amount of Graham or entire-wheat flour than in the same weight of patent flour from the same wheat, the body obtains less of the protein and energy from the coarse flour than it does from the fine, because, although the including of the bran and germ increases the percentage of protein, it decreases the digestion.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an Alias writ of Levari Facias and sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House in the Sheriff's Office, at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1909

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

TRACT No. 1.—All that certain messuage, piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner in the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Lightstreet and corner of land of J. J. Mussleman, thence in said road south forty-four degrees west two hundred and forty-one feet to a point in said road, thence south sixty degrees west two hundred and eighty-seven feet to a post in said road, thence south sixty-four degrees forty-five minutes west one hundred feet to a post in said road, thence south seventy-two degrees forty-five minutes west two hundred and forty-three feet to a post in said road, thence north eighty-six degrees west two hundred feet to a post in said road, thence south eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes west one hundred feet to a post in said road, thence south seventy-one degrees fifteen minutes west three hundred and sixty-four feet to a post corner in said road, at a private road leading to Rosemont Cemetery Co. thence by said road and other lands of said Armstrong north sixty degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and forty-eight and five-tenths feet to a stake, thence north fifty-four degrees thirty minutes east one hundred and eighteen and five-tenths feet to a stake, thence north thirty-two degrees and ten minutes east seventy-four feet to a stake, thence north ten degrees forty minutes east one hundred and ninety-nine and five-tenths feet to a stake, thence north nine degrees and five minutes east one hundred and eighty-one feet to a stake, thence north four degrees and fifteen minutes east one hundred and thirty-eight feet to a stone corner and other land of said Armstrong, thence by same north eighty-five degrees east nine hundred and ninety-five and five-tenths feet to a corner and land of J. J. Mussleman, thence by the same south eleven degrees east two hundred and sixty-two and five-tenths feet to a post corner in the public road aforesaid, the place of beginning, containing

THIRTEEN AND THREE-TENTHS ACRES.

together with the right to use the private road leading to Rosemont Cemetery and the use of water from a spring located about ninety feet from the northwest corner of the tract of land herein conveyed, on which is erected a large

FLORIST'S PLANT, GREEN HOUSES

and necessary equipment for the florist and nursery business. This property is located within a quarter of a mile of the Town of Bloomsburg, and is well equipped with a modern up-to-date Green House and Nursery Plant capable of immediate operation.

TRACT No. 2.—Beginning at a post on the north side of East Fourth Street, at the intersection of lot No. Twenty-three with the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Co. line; thence westwardly along the north line of said Fourth Street one hundred and sixty-four and seven-tenths feet to Eastern line of lot No. Twenty-eight, one hundred and eighty-four feet to an alley; thence along the southern line in an easterly direction, of said alley to line of said Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company; and thence southwardly along said line to the place of beginning, which embraces lots No. Twenty-five, Twenty-six and Twenty-seven in the plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg. Whereon is erected a large

FLORIST'S PLANT, GREEN HOUSES

and necessary equipment for the florist and nursery business.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Davis Brothers Company, and at the suits of W. R. Sobers, John Jones and John Trinkle vs. Davis Brothers Company, and to be sold as the property of Davis Brothers Company.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

A. W. DUY
CLINTON HERRING
Attorneys. 4-8-3t.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF ELECTION OF TRUSTEES, AND OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMEMTS TO CHARTER.

To THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held in the public parlor of the School, in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, May 3, 1909, between the hours of 2 P. M. and 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing three trustees, to serve for the ensuing three years, on the part of the stockholders, and the selection and the nomination of six persons to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, three of whom, if satisfactory to him, shall be appointed to serve on the Board of Trustees for the ensuing three years on the part of the State.

You are also hereby notified that at the said annual meeting of the stockholders there will be submitted for your approval or disapproval certain proposed Amendments to the Charter, to wit: Amending the name, style and title of the corporation from "The Bloomsburg Literary Institute" to the "Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School of the Sixth District"; increasing the number of trustees from nine to eighteen; changing the time of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting from the first Saturday to the first Monday in May; designating the officers of the corporation as President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer; the manner and mode of election and appointment of trustees; increasing the quorum of the Board of Trustees from five to seven; fixing the capital stock at $39,490.00, divided into 1907 shares; prohibiting dividends upon the capital stock of the corporation, and enlarging the purposes and scope of the institution.

JOHN M. CLARK, Secretary.

4-1-5t.

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